# The New-York Times.

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## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Yesterday's Elections Progressing Quietly in France.

### Redistribution of the Commands in the Army of Versailles.

### German Troops Withdrawing Under the Frankfort Treaty.

### Preparations for the Reception of the King in Rome.

### The French Executive on the Finances of the Nation.

### The Growth of England, Ireland and Scotland.

### FRANCE.

**Election Placards in Paris — Army Chances—Officers of the German Army of Occupation Forbidden to Enter Paris.**

PARIS, July 2.—Placards appear in all the public places this morning proposing the candidature of M. GAMBETTA for the Assembly on the platform of the continuance of the Republic, with THIERS and GAMBETTA as its leaders. The *Journal des Débats* says the people do not seem to rejoice in the success of a loan which they regard only as a deposit for the Germans. By order of the War Department the army of Gen. VINOY is dissolved. The Army of Versailles is divided into six corps, commanded respectively by Gens. Montauban, Bataille, Barrail, Douay, Clinchant and Bourbaki. Gen. L'ADMIRAULT is appointed Governor of Paris. Troops commenced leaving Paris yesterday, in conformity with the Treaty of Frankfort. The artillery in and around Gonasse will be withdrawn in a few days. Orders have been issued from the German head-quarters forbidding officers of the army of occupation from entering Paris.

**Quiet Progress of the Elections—The Result to be Made Known Today—Probable Return of Gambetta, in Havre.**

PARIS, Sunday, Noon, July 2.—The elections are proceeding quietly. Many persons, whose names are on the polling lists, abstain from voting. The result of the election in the city will not be announced until to-morrow. Gen. CISSEY offers furloughs to officers in the cavalry service. M. GABRIAC has gone to Berlin as French Chargé d'Affaires.

HAVRE, July 2, P. M.—There is every indication that the Radical Republican candidates, MM. GAMBETTA and LECESNE, have carried the election here.

PARIS, July 2—Midnight—via LONDON, July 3—2½ A. M.—The elections passed off without disturbance, and little excitement was apparent throughout the day. The city is perfectly calm to-night. No idea of the result can be formed until morning. There is no doubt of the election of GAMBETTA in the department of the Lower Seine. No definite returns have been received from the other departments.

**The Troops at Longchamps—Soldiers Sent Home—The Returns of the Bank of France.**

PARIS, July 1.—The *Official Journal* of today says there were present and taking part in the review at Longchamps 160 battalions of infantry, sixty squadrons of cavalry, twenty companies of engineers and 300 pieces of artillery. The Orleans Princes are today visiting M. THIERS. The Republican list of candidates for the Assembly is printed in today's journals. The name of GAMBETTA is absent from the list. Marshal MCMAHON and Gen. DE CISSEY are going to Bareges in the Pyrenees to seek renewed health in the famous sulphur baths of that region. Twelve thousand fusiliers and gunners have been sent to their homes. MM. HAUSSMANN, BARROT and ASSALANT have withdrawn from the candidatures for the Assembly. Gen. DE CISSEY has issued a circular prescribing regulations for the taking of the vote of the army at the election. The Bank of France has commenced the publication of its returns. The bullion in its vaults amounts to 550,000,000 francs, and the Treasury balance is 140,000,000 francs.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**The Spanish Budget—Victor Emmanuel's Visit to Rome Today.**

MADRID, July 1.—The discussion of the Budget continues in the Cortes. No result has yet been reached.

FLORENCE, July 1.—Prince HUMBERT passed through the city today, on his way to meet the King in Rome. Several Senators, Deputies and Mayors of the principal cities of Northern Italy have also gone to Rome, to be present at the reception of the King, who will arrive there Monday from Naples. Dispatches from Rome report visitors coming in from all directions in large numbers.

**The Italian Official Gazette in Rome—Austrian Foreign Relations — Odo Russell Minister to Berlin.**

ROME, July 2.—The *Official Gazette* of the Italian Government has been transferred to this city, and the first number with the date of publication at Rome appeared today.

LONDON, July 2.—Count VON BEUST'S speech in the Reichsrath yesterday on the relations of Austria with foreign powers produces an excellent impression.

[The Count's previous declarations, which were briefly intimated in our cable telegrams of June 21, will be seen in his reply to Dr. GISKRA, who, in the sitting of the Committee of the Reichsrath's delegation, asked for an explanation of the political position of the Empire in general, and especially of the relations existing between Austria and Russia. Count BEUST stated that the relations between Austria and foreign Powers can be characterized as most excellent, and that those with the German Empire are of the most friendly description. Count BEUST laid further stress upon the circumstance that with Italy, France and England the relations were also most cordial. As regarded Russia, there was no reason to apprehend any collision or disturbance. The statement of some newspapers that Russia had remonstrated against the internal organization of Austria was unfounded. Austria would in no way allow any foreign Power thus to interfere, added to which there was no occasion for such a step. Count BEUST pointed out that the results of the Conference on the Black Sea question were satisfactory for Austria, and that the good relations with the Porte, which the new policy had inaugurated, would in no respect be altered. Count BEUST stated in conclusion that Austria would everywhere regulate her policy in accordance with her interests, and pressed upon his hearers that both the prosperity and authority of the country had been increased by non-participation in the war. Dr. GISKRA declared himself satisfied with the explanations of the Chancellor.]

ODO RUSSELL has been appointed Minister to Berlin.

### EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS,

The Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which left Liverpool on June 22, and Queenstown on June 23, reached this port yesterday. Her dates are more recent by three days than those received by way of Southampton on Friday night.

### FRENCH AFFAIRS.

**The Supplementary Elections—Parties to the Front—Tone of the Manifesto—The Banner of the Commune — Paris Scenes—Doings at the Academy—A Diplomatic Dinner.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 16, 1871.

The note in the *Journal Officiel*, ordering the supplementary elections early in July, has brought the different political parties into activity. The Republicans, who are now taking advantage of their last chance, at least for a number of years, are the first in the field with their circulars and manifestoes. Up to this morning four important ones have appeared. The first is from a fraction of the Republican Left—that is to say, the house of LOUIS BLANC, TOLAIN & Co.—which is ready to attend to all affairs in its line in the best possible manner, and a great deal better than the house just across the way. The second circular is signed by a large number of Republican Deputies from the Departments, and contains the same arguments as the first. The third is from M. EDGAR QUINET, who "goes it alone," and to the extreme of French Republicanism. But with the usual amount of praise for himself, M. QUINET manages to mingle a great deal of venom for his enemies. The fourth document is exceedingly important.

SPIRIT OF THE MANIFESTOES.

The one idea apparent in each of these documents is that expressed in the first: "The monarchy has raised its flag, and it is now time to raise ours." The second is more precise: "The monarchists have not observed the compact of Bordeaux, and we should be dupes if, in turn, we were to put off our hopes—if we hesitated to tell the people that the best government" is our government, and that all the rest are humbugs and miserable tyrannies. The solo executed by M. QUINET, although in the same key, has some disagreeable variations addressed to M. THIERS. QUINET cannot pardon the President for saying that "the Republic would have a better chance of living if it were not in the hands of Republicans"—which M. THIERS did not say, any more than another impertinence attributed to him, to the effect that "to establish a Republic in France one must call upon its enemies and not upon its friends." What he did say was, that "the Republic has not done wonders in the hands of its friends." These three manifestoes make common cause in charging the monarchists with having broken the "truce of Bordeaux," and they say that the Royalists having raised their flag, the Republicans must hoist their liberty-pole, also. In truth, one cannot deny that during these latter days the Assembly has raised a flag which it kept carefully concealed before, and naturally the example is contagious. It is now, who can carry his flag the highest, for, to use a common but luminous expression, "it is the longest pole which rakes down the persimmons."

A BOLD PARTY.

Remaining the fourth circular. I have no idea that this party will succeed in carrying its ticket, or see a single candidate elected to the Assembly on the 2d of July, but if this be the case, it will not be for want of audacity or boldness. Yesterday the Central Committee of the International held a meeting in Paris, and this morning its manifesto was posted upon the walls. [It was printed in the TIMES of Thursday.—Ed.] The language of the partisans of the International is bold and treasonable indeed at this moment, for it is no more nor less than a new menace to the public order. Yet what can be done with these men? Socialism is strong here, because the Government is weak. With us socialism soon becomes ridiculous. I am of opinion that our country will yet have to settle this International question, and show to the world an example of firmness in the execution of the laws necessary for the protection of society. There is certainly a limit beyond which the men who have nothing to lose may not pass, and it is America which may give another lesson to the world regarding respect for the law and for the rights of property. In another circular the International—which now comes out audaciously—uses the following words: "Brothers, in the name of our brothers assassinated by the despots of Versailles; in the name of humanity and of progress, do not give up the struggle." The same strain is continued for half a column, and there is a strange commingling of abuse, revenge, hatred, humanity, progress, and brotherly love, put together with a sophistry not without merit. If these men are Republicans they are downright fools to injure their own cause by such excesses. If they are merely agitators and revolutionists by profession, how can you reach them without recourse to laws arbitrary enough to furnish an excuse for twenty years of the Empire and NAPOLEON III. It is difficult to get proof against these men, it is said, and why? Because public opinion sustains them. Despite the fine boasts of French honor and patriotism, they are rather admired than condemned, like the bandits of Greece, and all through a lightness of character which cannot see the cost of gratifying present curiosity. Deny it who can, two hundred thousand people, "devoted to order," while crying out against it, shut their eyes to the doings of the Commune; and in all that vast population there was not a man who made a martyr of himself in defending his family and his house. And it cannot be denied that every time the Prussians desired a *coup de main*, they found bad citizens who, in the name of the Republic and of liberty, aided the work of the enemies of their country.

PARIS PICTURES.

It is wonderful what a change a few days have made in the general aspect of Paris. With the exception of the ruins and the crowds of strangers which surround them from morning to night, there is little to remind one that the city has just been the theatre of a civil war. Repairs have gone on rapidly, and in many streets where the houses were riddled by balls, one now sees only the white spots left by the plasterer and the mason. A large number of laborers are at work upon the ruins which menace an accident during these damp days. The people seem to have forgotten that the insurrection ever existed, or to regard it as ancient history. The theatres are opening; the boulevards are gay; the cafés are crowded all the day long. Throughout the city the ordinary courses of life are beginning. The schools of medicine and of law opened yesterday, and the art students are already at work for the Prize of Rome. The examination will take place this year on the 22d of September.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The French Academy is preparing to resume its sessions, interrupted during the past few weeks. At the time of the bombardment the Academy was actively discussing balloons and Greek derivation. There are now three vacancies to fill, caused by the death of MM. VILLEMAIN, PREVOST-PARADOL, and PROSPER MERIMEE. Among the candidates who have the better chances of success are MM. DUPANLOUP and ALEXANDER DUMAS *fils*. The latter has already declined to become a member, his name having been discussed at the time JULES JANIN was elected, but DUMAS said he could not accept the honor on account of his literary work so long as his father was not made a member. It is not known as yet whether he will hold to this view since his father's death. M. DUMAS has been a constant visitor to the Courts-martial, interrogating the prisoners, and has taken copious notes for a future work. His late letter in the *Figaro* attracted so much attention that it is to be issued in pamphlet form—with some additions *bien entendu*.

A DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

The diplomatic dinner given by M. THIERS gave occasion to some strange encounters, and was the cause of some jealous feeling and some exceedingly clever sayings. The most of these are good French *mots* which lose too much in translating to be quoted. The ORLEANS Princes were not invited to the dinner, but they dropped in during the evening to pay their respects. M. THIERS greeted them with the remark that people used to talk of a Monarchy surrounded by Republican institutions, but one now saw a Republic surrounded by royal personages. The presence of the Prussian General FABRICE was the cause of many stupid remarks in the journals. The General came to bring the congratulations of M. BISMARCK. During the evening the ORLEANS Princes encountered M. JULES FAVRE, who was, it will be remembered, one of the main causes of the overthrow of their father. It was M. FAVRE who pursued BERRYER from day to day, and pushed the orator to take steps which led to the revolution. It was M. FAVRE, also, who made the most of the scandal regarding the heritage of the "Last of the CONDES." Was it retributive justice which brought out M. MILLIERES' article, showing M. FAVRE a forger in the same line—an intrigant worse than he could ever make of the heritor of the Prince DE CONDÉ? At first M. FAVRE assumed the air of a Dowager Duchess of the Republic who finds herself elbowed by princely parvenues, but he ended by being very human, and conversed for some time with the Prince DE JOINVILLE, despite the terrible deafness of the latter.

AN INCIDENT.

When presented to the Duc D'AUMALE, (the heritor of the Prince DE CONDÉ,) M. FAVRE was troubled for a time, and his voice trembled as he responded to the amiable Prince. On his part M. FAVRE opened the conversation by inquiring with a seeming solicitude for Mrs. D'AUMALE. "Has Mme. the Duchess D'AUMALE arrived at Versailles?" inquired the intelligent Minister, with his usual bland smile. When not in tears, the continual smile upon M. FAVRE'S face reminds one of the photographs of Mr. COLFAX, or of the Fourth of July. The Duc looked hard at the Minister for a moment to see if the latter was not trying to be sarcastic, but he was convinced of the Minister's honesty after replying: "I regret to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that Madame the Duchess D'AUMALE has been dead for two years." M. FAVRE dropped his head, tears gathered in his eyes, and he was about to weep either at his own want of tact, or through sympathy for the poor bereaved husband, when M. THIERS drew him out of the dilemma. "*Allons donc*," said the chief, adroitly separating the two men, "Evidently Monsieur the Minister is not *au courant* with the changes in the princely houses of Europe. I shall sentence him to a month's study of history and the *Almanach de Gotha*." Among the guests of the evening was ROBERT D'ORLEANS, who won the cross in the army of CHANZY under a pseudonym. The Duc has asked to be restored to his old grade, and to be ordered to Algeria. The morning after this dinner the Duc D'AUMALE went to England to act as godfather to the expected Prince or Princess at Chiselhurst. The Comtesse DE PARIS did not make the Duc wait long, and he will come back the uncle to another Princess to the House of Orleans. The Princes are expected to take part in the grand review of Sunday, one in the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, the Prince DE JOINVILLE in the gorgeous uniform of a French Admiral. The Duc D'AUMALE has certainly shown his strong French sentiments and feelings. The other day he remarked to a friend that he had no idea of coming here as a pretendant—all he asked was "the liberty to smoke his segar *en flaveur* upon the boulevards."

ASHBY.

**M. Thiers on the Finances of the Nation.**

In the National Assembly, on June 21, M. THIERS made a speech on the finances of France. The following report comes through Mr. REUTER'S office: M. THIERS pointed out that France, despite unparalleled misfortunes, could bear the burdens pressing upon her, and added that the Empire was only deceiving the country in presenting two distinct budgets. M. THIERS criticised the Emperor's policy in not preventing the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, and said: "NAPOLEON'S policy was simply absurd. After the blunder of Sadowa he made a still greater mistake in wishing to mend it when he was not ready, militarily or politically, and when Austria, our only possible ally, had informed NAPOLEON that he could not rely upon her. The result of the late war has been for France a loss of eight milliards, but after having paid for her blunder, she will, in a future which is, I trust, near at hand, establish her immortal greatness." The Chief of the Executive added that Europe had been deeply moved by the spectacle of the union and resistance of Paris, but he was of opinion that a great mistake had been committed by M. GAMBETTA in continuing the resistance on the Loire without any hopes of success. He said that if peace had been made at that time, the burdens sustained by France should have only been 1,500,000,000 for the war expenses, an indemnity of two and a half milliards and probably a loss of territory not so considerable, while the expenses for carrying on the war subsequently amounted to three milliards. M. THIERS thought that the spirited patriotism of M. GAMBETTA was excusable, but deplored that questions of parties would have been brought into play. He stated, however, that the responsibility of all these misfortunes would fall on the Empire, which alone was the cause of our disasters. The Chief of the Executive then presented the Budget for 1870. He estimated the expenses at 3,300,000,000, and the receipts at 2,756,000,000, including the loan, but deducting the deficit in the taxes, thus showing a deficiency of 645,000,000. M. THIERS estimated the deficit in the Budget of 1871 at 986,000,000, which would give a total deficit for the two years of 1,631,000,000, and as the Bank has lent the Government 1,330,000,000, there is a deficiency of about 301,000,000. M. THIERS stated that the floating debt was only 650,000,000, and that France would gladly submit to fresh taxation. He further said: "It is necessary that we should repair the ruins of Paris and show to Europe that no nation can rise again so quicky as France. We have also to pay to Prussia two milliards less 125,000,000 already advanced, and 825,000,000 paid for the cession of the Eastern Railway. The Bank of France is still able to lend us 200,000,000, thus leaving in our hands a total sum of 650,000,000 for unforeseen expences. The first instalment of the national loan will be of fifteen per cent., but we earnestly hope that subscribers will pay in the full amount at once, so that we may be able to pay the Prussian indemnity. The Bank has still 520,000,000 in gold, and could lend them to the Government if wanted, without increasing the circulation of notes, which amounts to 2,400,000,000." The Chief of the Executive said that France would not be compelled to contract another loan before another three years, and that the financial position of the country, though not necessitating, as he would not be considered disastrous. We are paying three per cent. interest to the Bank of France, but next year we shall pay only one per cent. The loan will be issued in a five per cent. stock, because there will thus be a smaller margin between the issue price and par in the eventuality of a redemption. The loan, at 82f. 50c., will yield six per cent. to the subscribers. If France acted with wisdom, other loans might be subsequently contracted to pay five and five and a half per cent. only. M. THIERS then announced the fresh burdens contained in the Budget, namely, the interest on the eight milliards for the war expenses, and the Prussian indemnity, which amounts to 356,000,000, and said that 200,000,000 would be set apart for the Redemption Fund. The total expenses would then be 856,000,000, but might be reduced to 436,000,000 in cutting down the expenses; for there could not be any thought of reducing the war or marine Budgets. He pointed out that the new taxes proposed would enable the Minister of Finance to meet easily the requirements. A single new tax has been objected to, namely, on raw materials, principally on textile fabrics. The Chief of the Executive declared that the commercial system did not consist in the re-establishment of prohibitory measures, but merely in that of a few taxes. He believed that the production of France could reach from sixteen to seventeen milliards, and that 436,000,000 might be easily found without injuring the productive powers of the country. In conclusion, M. THIERS was of opinion that the actual situation was relatively good, and that France ought to derive some profits from her misfortune. M. THIERS' speech was loudly cheered. In reply to M. GERMAIN, the Chief of the Executive declared that he would never associate his name with the establishment of an income tax in France.

**The Count de Chambord and the French Army.**

A letter addressed by the Comte DE CHAMBORD to one of his friends has been published in a local paper, the *Guienne*, and republished in some of the Paris journals. The letter runs thus:

JUNE 6.

I thank you for the complete details you have given me concerning the lamentable events that have recently occurred. They are a disgrace to humanity, and will be a subject of astonishment in history. It is heartbreaking to hear such accounts, Paris witnessing, after eighty years, the return of the worst days of the Terror; writhing during two months under the most odious yoke. Paris menaced with total destruction by incendiaries specially inveterate against those incomparable monuments which excite the envy of Europe; this does, indeed, confound all human prevision. But how admirable has been the conduct of our officers and soldiers! What self-denial, what bravery in the performance of their lamentable duty. Imbued with the spirit of discipline, the army immediately resumed all its military virtues. It is to the French soldier only that it is given to recover himself so quickly and so well. Providence owed a compensation to the men who represent so completely in France military honor. A few weeks were sufficient to enable MCMAHON to reconstitute an army worthy of himself and of the great cause he was about to serve. He has known how to inspire those troops with that coolness, ardor, and energy, and that sentiment of duty which alone could afford him the means of avenging civilization and saving France. I have read with deep interest the account you have given me of the plans of the Marshal, so graciously conceived, and faithfully executed, and which enabled him by means of turning movements to avoid taking the most formidable barricades, and thus to economize the precious lives of our soldiers. My confidence, however, was unhesitating. I knew well what might be expected from the illustrious Marshal and the brave Generals under his command. For yourself, my dear CARAYON, you have laid aside your valiant sword. By selecting you to represent them your fellow-citizens have imposed other duties upon you. You still serve France; for if good armies are necessary to protect society against enemies at home and abroad, good laws are not less indispensable to insure their stability, and to render impossible the triumph of their assailants. "Agréez, "HENRI.

### THE COMMUNE.

**Heine on the Rulers of the Future—A Half-Fulfilled Prophecy.**

An illustration of the gift of prophetical insight, which has been often attributed to poets, is given by a very interesting account by "R. G." in the current number of the London *Spectator* of certain anticipations by HEINE of the mad doings of the Paris Commune. "R. G." writes: "It may interest some people to know what HEINE, the most gifted of recent Germans, on whom, according to Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD, fell the cloak of GOETHE, thought, felt and predicted on the Commune. His letters from Paris, written thirty years ago to the Augsburger *Allgemeine Zeitung*, during his long expatriation, are not very widely known in this country; we accordingly translate the following extracts from them:

PROPHETIC WORDS.

"Had I lived at Rome in the time of the Emperor NERO, and been correspondent of the *Bœotia Post*, or of the unofficial journal of Abdera, my colleagues would not seldom have sneered at my having nothing to report on the State intrigues of the Empress-Dowager, for instance, at my not even mentioning the grand dinners at which the Jewish King Agrippa every Saturday entertained the diplomatic corps at Rome, and at my constantly speaking, on the other hand, of those Galileans, of that obscure gang which, consisting chiefly of slaves and old women, dreamt away its vapid existence in visions and struggles, and was repudiated even by the Jews. My well-informed *confrères* would of a certainty have smiled particularly ironically if I had perhaps had nothing better to relate of the Court fête of CÆSAR, at which his Gracious Majesty himself played the guitar, than that a few of these Galileans were smeared with pitch and set on fire, and thus illumined the gardens of the Golden Palace. That was, indeed, a very remarkable illumination, and it was a cruel, thoroughly Roman jest that the so-called *obscuri* had to serve as lights to the gaia of ancient virtuousness. But the jest was marred; these human torches scattered sparks at which the old Roman world, with all its rotten splendor, burst into flame; the number of this obscure gang became legion, CÆSAR'S legions in their struggle with it had to lay down their arms, and the whole Empire, by land and sea, now belongs to the Galileans. It is by no means my intention here to relapse into homiletical considerations; I only wished to show by an example in what a triumphant manner the distant future might justify the predictions with which I have often spoken of a little congregation that, very like the *Ecclesia pressa* of the first century, is at present despised and persecuted, but which is spreading a propaganda with a warmth of faith and a sunbeam spirit of destruction that also recall the Galilean beginnings. I mean the Commune, The only party in France worthy of earnest attention. The confession, that the future belongs to the Commune, I make it in a tone of foreboding and of the greatest anxiety, which is not, alas, by any means, a mask. Only, only with fear and trembling can I think of the time when these dark picture-stormers shall attain empire; with their horny hands they will break up those marble statues of beauty so dear to my heart; they will shatter all those fanciful playthings and gewgaws of art which poets loved so much; they will cut down my laurel groves and plant potatoes there; the lilies, which neither spun nor toiled, and yet were as gorgeously arrayed as Solomon in all his glory, will be uprooted from the soil of society, unless, forsooth, they take a spindle in hand; the roses, those lazy brides of the nightingales, will incur the same fate; the nightingales, useless songsters, will be expelled; and, ah! my "Book of Song" will serve as a grocer for paper bags to pour coffee or snuff into for the old women of the future. Nevertheless, I frankly acknowledge this same Communism, that is opposed to all my interests and inclinations, exercises a spell on my soul from which I cannot free myself; two voices in its favor rise in my breast, two voices that will not be silenced, which perhaps are, after all, only diabolical instigations—but, be that as it may, they master me, and no power of exorcism can overcome them. For the first of these voices is the voice of logic. 'The devil is a logician,' said DANTE. A horrible syllogism entangles me, and if I cannot refute the proposition, 'All men have a right to eat,' then I am forced to submit to all its consequences. When I reflect on this I run the risk of losing my senses; I see all the demons of truth dancing round me in triumph, and at last the high-souled despair of my heart seizes on me, and I cry out, 'It is tried and condemned long since, this old society. Let it have its due! Let this old world be destroyed, in which Innocence was overridden, in which selfishness prospered so famously, in which man was preyed upon by man! Let them be utterly overthrown, those whited sepulchres on which falsehood and flagrant injustice sat enthroned!' And blessed be the preacher who will one day make haca out of my poetry to pour coffee or snuff into for the good, honest old women who in our present unjust world would have to go without these luxuries. *Fiat justitia, pereat mundus!*' The second of the commanding voices that hold me prisoner is still more powerful and devilish than the first, for it is the voice of hatred, of the hatred I bear to a party, of which the greatest opponent is Communism, and which, therefore, is a common enemy of ours. I speak of the National Party in Germany, those false patriots whose patriotism consists only in a stupid aversion to foreigners and neighboring nations, and who daily pour out their gall on France, especially; all my life-long have I loathed and combated them, and now that my sword is sinking from the grasp of a dying man, I feel comforted by the conviction that Communism, which will find them the first thing in its path, will give them the *coup-de-grace*; and by no blow with a club assuredly, but by a simple kick, the giant will crush them, as one crushes a wretched worm. That will be its first step. From hatred to the representatives of Nationalism, I could almost feel affection for the Communists. At all events, they are no hypocrites, with religion and Christianity constantly on their lips; the Communists, in truth, have no religion, (nobody is perfect;) the Communists are even Atheists, (which certainly is a great sin,) but they acknowledge as chief dogma the most absolute cosmopolitism, a universal love for all peoples, on equality of possessions, and a brotherly relation of all men, the free citizens of this earth. This fundamental doctrine is the same as the Gospel once preached, so that in spirit and in truth the Communists are far more Christian than our so-called patriots, those narrow-minded champions of exclusive nationalism."

M. THIERS.

"HEINE hits on the Vendome Column as the first victim to Communistic fury, and speaks of M. THIERS in what now seems almost prophetic language: 'The mind of M. THIERS overtops every intelligence around him, though there is more than one of lofty stature among them. He is the cleverest head in France, although it is reported he says so himself. He can speak from morning till midnight unweariedly, continually putting forth new brilliant thought, flashes of intelligence, delighting, instructing, dazzling the hearers; fire-works, so to speak, of eloquence. And yet he conceives rather the material than the ideal requirements of mankind; he perceives not that last link by which earthly phenomena are attached to heaven; he has no understanding for great social institutions. In one of his recent speeches he owned, with almost simple candor, how little he trusted the immediate future, and how every day was a respite. He has a sharp ear, and already distinguishes the howling of the wolf Fenri, announcing the kingdom of Hela. Will despair at the inevitable not some day suddenly impel him to over-violent measures?' This, and much more in the same strain, HEINE wrote in 1840. Half of what he foretold has already happened; the future must show how far he is right in his main point, the final triumph of the Socialist Party."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The Population of the United Kingdom—Aggregate Results of the Recent Census.**

*From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 22.*

The first official statements of the aggregate results of the recent census in the three divisions of the United Kingdom were presented to Parliament on Tuesday evening. As regards Scotland and Ireland the returns convey all the information which will probably be forthcoming until after the revision of the facts has been completed, a process usually occupying from one to two years. But the English return consists of one page only, which, however, is understood to be merely the herald of a comprehensive digest of census facts now in course of preparation and to be published very shortly. There is nothing like consistency, even in the matter of defects, and the census authorities of the three kingdoms have apparently not felt themselves called upon to set the example of unanimity of procedure which simple-minded people are apt to think ought to be the characteristic of a United Kingdom.

Limiting for the present our notice of the facts contained in the returns to the broad view of the aggregate population of the Kingdom in 1871, the following are the results for each of the three divisions, contrasted with those of the census of 1861:

| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 1871.. | 31,485,480 | 15,276,159 | 16,180,321 |
| | 1861.. | 28,927,485 | 14,063,477 | 14,864,008 |
| England and Wales | 1871.. | 22,704,108 | 11,040,403 | 11,663,705 |
| | 1861.. | 20,066,224 | 9,776,259 | 10,289,965 |
| Scotland | 1871.. | 3,358,813 | 1,631,633 | 1,756,980 |
| | 1861.. | 3,062,294 | 1,449,548 | 1,612,446 |
| Ireland | 1871.. | 5,402,759 | 2,634,123 | 2,768,636 |
| | 1861.. | 5,798,967 | 2,837,370 | 2,961,597 |

Thus it appears that during the last decade England has added 2,637,884, or 13 per cent., to her population, and Scotland 296,319, or 9.7 per cent.; while Ireland counts 396,208, or 6.8 per cent., fewer inhabitants than she had in 1861. And, taking the United Kingdom as a whole, (excepting the adjacent Islands of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, &c., whose populations have not yet been brought into account,) the present population of 31,485,480 represents an increase of 2,537,995, or 8.8 per cent., on the census of 1861. Had the circumstances of Ireland during the last ten years not differed from those of Great Britain, the population of the United Kingdom would now be 32,600,000, instead of 31,485,480. The Irish Census Commissioners speak of the period between 1851 and 1861 as one in which "the country was remarkably free from any outbreak of pestilence, scarcity of food, or of the other social calamities which have occasionally retarded the growth of the population." They account for the decrease of population by the "very great emigration" which has taken place, the emigrants of Irish origin having numbered 819,903 in the ten years. Had it not been for this outflow, the Commissioners estimate that by the ordinary natural rate of increase, or excess of births over deaths, the present population of Ireland would be 6,297,275. They also remark that at the time of taking the census of 1851 there were no less than 250,613 paupers in the Irish work-houses, and 47,019 persons in hospital, of whom 4,545 were not work-house inmates; that in 1861 the numbers in work-houses, healthy and sick, were 50,010, while there were but 48,989 persons in the work-houses on the day before the recent census. The causes of the continued decline of the Irish population are a profoundly interesting study, which will no doubt receive an impetus from the facts revealed by the Census. From 1801 to 1845 there was an unbroken chain of increase, which from that date to this the process of diminution has proceeded with equally unswerving steps. How much longer the depletion is to go on, and what means can be taken to stop it, are weighty problems, worthy of solution by rising statesmen.

### WASHINGTON TREATY.

**The Limit of Time for British Claims.**

In the House of Lords, on June 20, Lord CAIRNS rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs why the date of the 9th of April, 1865, was inserted in the Washington Treaty as the limit of time for British claims, and what was to be done as to claims arising from the occurrences after that date, and before the termination of the American Civil War. His lordship said his question had reference to claims other than the *Alabama* claims, to be made on the part of British subjects against the United States Government. The limit of time within which they must have arisen was described in this way: "The period between the 30th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865," and he wished to know why the latter date had been adopted. Several British subjects had communicated with him respecting the manner in which they were affected by the insertion of this date, and he would take as an example a British mercantile firm at New-Orleans, which closed their transactions at the beginning of the war, and realized their funds. Owing to the inconvenience and difficulties in settling in any way they invested their funds in cotton, to be shipped at the close of the war, which was the most convenient mode at that time of remitting money to this country. On the 11th of April, two days after the date fixed by the treaty, their cotton was burnt, as they considered, whether rightly or wrongly he did not say, that they had a claim against the United States Government which they would be entitled to make if it were not that they were precluded by the date named in the treaty. He had vainly endeavored to find out what could be the reason for fixing upon that date. The question arose, could it be that of the termination of the war, but that could not be, because on the 26th of April Gen. JOHNSTON, commanding the Confederate Army, entered into a convention with Gen. SHERMAN, of the United States Army, for the surrender, on certain conditions, of the Confederate forces, but these terms were repudiated by Gen. SHERMAN'S Government, and the consequence was the unconditional surrender of the Confederate Army. Therefore the operations of war were going on up to that date. There was no limit in point of time in reference to the *Alabama* claims, and we know that, after the date mentioned, and after the surrender of the Confederate forces, ships an different parts of the world continued their operations, and it was suggested that they were guilty of piracy. At all events, every claim made in consequence of their acts might be put forward under this treaty without limit. It seemed to him strange and unfair that British subjects should be limited to a date which, in point of the conclusion of the war, and that, on the other hand, there should be no limit to the claims against us in respect of the *Alabama*. Under these circumstances, he should be glad to know how the limitations in the treaty arose.

Earl GRANVILLE said the Commissioners dated the beginning of the war from the commencement of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the conclusion of the war from the surrender of Gen. LEE, which put an end to the Confederate Government and which was considered the final act of the war. If the persons referred to by the noble and learned lord, from whom also he had received letters, had their cotton burned a few days after the date named, they were not debarred from making their claim against the American Government. He could hardly conceive that the American Government would refuse to meet a claim of this kind; indeed, he should think that it would be regarded as much stronger than if it had arisen during the war. With regard to these claims generally, there was an advantage on our side, for there was no debarring clause whatever with respect to British claims; but American claims were strictly confined to those arising out of the war. His Lordship was understood to suggest that the United States Government should be communicated with respecting the claims in question.

Earl DE GRAY and RIPON was understood to say that these claims, having arisen after the termination of the war, would fall under the ordinary conditions of peace; and as the Commission had decided in favor of such claims which arose during the war, and the United States Government had agreed to the date taken as that of the termination of the war, he should think that these British subjects would be regarded as having a claim all the stronger because it had arisen after the termination of the war.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7:40 o'clock.

### CUBAN AFFAIRS.

**Valmaseda's Movements—Cubans and Spaniards—Tales of Suffering—"War" News—Cuban Finance.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 24, 1871.

VALMASEDA has landed at Vertientes, with the battalion of RODAS and the two companies of Viscayan volunteers, as I informed you in my last he would do. Undoubtedly, he does not intend to be caught again in any scrape similar to that at Cauto, where he nearly fell into the hands of the insurgents. The Havana volunteers did not go with the General, and it appears that their enthusiasm evaporated at the idea of insurgent bullets and musquitoes, although the information alarming them only reached here on Monday, and as yet is a secret to all except the initiated few. A telegram was received on that day from the Colonial Minister, and from the King ordering VALMASEDA peremptorily to take the necessary steps toward holding the election for members of the Cortes, as the opposition element in Spain was making this disregard of previous orders by the island authorities a powerful weapon against the actual party in power, and as many adherents of the Ministry were also in favor of having Cuba represented in the Cortes. The island authorities have in reality no power to enforce this law, as the volunteers and ultra Spaniards are a unit against it. Nevertheless, the law must be published sooner or later, and further delay can only prove injurious to the Spanish cause. Delay is the great thing which they are working on, and the first example of it was given by the acting Captain-General, who failed to transmit the telegram immediately to VALMASEDA, offering as a reason, that he did not know where VALMASEDA then was. The order will, therefore, be sent to VALMASEDA by mail, and in a couple of weeks he will answer. If the Spaniards had only taken a firm hold of the election last year and carried the order into execution, they could have elected men of their own party, such as Ramon Herrera, Capt. Salas, Mamerto Pulido, Julian Zulueta, Alejandro Chao, José Ferrer de Conto, Rizo, and others distinguished for their intelligence, wealth, or ignorance. These would, at all events, have cast so many votes against the Deputies advocating equal rights, and even the independence of Cuba and the Cubans.

CUBANS AND SPANIARDS.

There is a feeling of disquietude, and a dread of something to come, among all classes. The Spaniards think that when least expected they must proceed to some harsh measures against the Cubans who sympathize with the rebellion, and the Spaniards who traffic with the revolutionists. The Cubans fear a general massacre, if the Spaniards should possibly meet with some grave disaster, and many are prepared to sell their lives dearly. True, the Cubans are not organized or well armed like the Spaniards, but in the narrow streets of Havana a revolver is nearly as effective as a rifle, and at close quarters a machete or dagger is not be despised. May heaven avert such a calamity from this already unfortunate country, once happy, although too much and often badly governed, but now suffering all the miseries which a brutal and relentless civil war can inflict.

TALES OF SUFFERING.

In Havana or Matanzas nothing of this kind is seen, and but little is known; but the misery in the interior is perfectly horrible. Small-pox stalks every where, not singling out its victims, but claiming them by the hundred; and the *Centinella* newspaper of Remedios sounds the alarm by announcing that in one of the Cinco Villas cholera has again broken out. The cholera makes short work of the emaciated Cubans who come in from the insurgent camps, and of the soldiers broken down by endless marches. Sanitary regulations are nowhere complied with, and the superior Government of Havana was under the necessity of ordering the immediate repairs of the cemetery, where numberless vaults had fallen in, and where the half-decomposed remains of the dead were exposed to view, filling the air with nauseating and pestilential vapors. The *Voz de Cuba* says, sarcastically, "We don't know whether, owing to the urgency of the case, the Junta of Cemeteries has been consulted," but it fails to state that this Junta, composed principally of priests, has failed to do the work, although over nine months have been spent in discussing the matter. As the profits arising from the cemetery (about fifty thousand dollars annually) accrue to the Church, which has also to pay for repairs, the fortunate owners of the monopoly of burying the dead care to take in but not to pay out the money. The cemetery, owing to the large profit it left to the Bishop, is jocularly called "the Bishop's plantation."

"WAR" NEWS.

Something very grave must have taken place at Remedios with the marines soldiers stationed in that jurisdiction, as, according to the local journal, the entire body of field and line officers of the Second Marine Battalion has been ordered to Havana, and thence will embark for Spain. What's the cause of this?.... The arrivals of persons from the insurgent districts continue daily. During the first fifteen days of June over 300 have come in at Sancti Spiritus alone; these persons are principally women and children and men unable to do military duty, but some servicable men are also among them....The great anxiety of the Trinidad people to discover a conspiracy similar to that of Santiago de Cuba, is not bringing the same result. The majority of those arrested have been tried and found innocent, and the rest are but slightly complicated. The Spanish merchants who sell merchandize have been smart in arresting these people, thus escaping the suspicion resting on them, especially as it is publicly known that

reach home after his day's toil through a region of allurements more potent to him than love for wife, children and the God of his being. The pitiful wretch was taken to a Station-house, washed, plastered and clothed, and restored to the arms of as miserable a household as rum could possibly create. The reporter inquired of Policeman No. 395, of the Tenth Precinct, why it was that the Excise law, which had been ordered to be carried out to the strict letter of the text, had not been enforced. Says Mr. 395, "What's the use? 'Spose we do arrest 'em, why all about it is, we appear against them at Court, they are held in $100 bail, and that's the last that's heard of 'em." Continued No. 395, "we policemen are in a mighty bad box. If a roundsman comes along and sees the front door of a rum-mill open we are reported for it, and possibly broken for neglect of duty. If we do report it, the liquor-dealer, mayhap, is an Alderman or a big politician, and can wield enough influence to have us dismissed from the precinct, if not from the force altogether, for meddling in his affairs. Sergt. MURPHY, of the Tenth Precinct, told the writer that the front doors were only ordered to be closed, and the traffic could be carried on *ad libitum*, from the rear entrance. Policeman No. 2,113 of the Eleventh Precinct, said that if an officer reported a side-door entrance he was marked as being off his post, and though the trade in whisky was carried on as openly as defiance could possibly make it without actually dealing the article out in the public streets, they were powerless to do more than they had been doing. Sergt. ROBB, of the Eleventh, sat in his chair in the Union Market Station-house, when a repetition of just such scenes as those described a few lines back were enacted at the groggery of one P. MOORE, directly opposite the Police Station, on Houston-street. Men came and went perfectly unmolested. Only a slight Venetian blind screened the dispenser of the liquid misery, and all ages, all conditions, and both sexes, crowded past the policeman to the doors of the bar-room. In the Seventh Precinct—in Cherry-street, Water-street, and those miserable sinks known as dance-houses—the violations of the law, though not open, was none the less flagrant. The meanest, lowest beings, males and females, are there to be seen in all stages of intoxication. A bucket of raw whisky stands on the counter of one place (MCCAFFREY's) on Cherry-street, and men and women flock around it and drink and drink, until maudlin drunk. In the First, Second and Fourth Precincts, or from James-street to the Battery, notwithstanding the principal portion of the liquor-sellers are dependent almost entirely on week-day custom for their livelihood, they are not content unless peddling *sub rosa* the vilest rum to customers fully as vile on the Sabbath. All along Water-street, South-street and the narrow alleys and by-ways bisecting and intersecting the streets on the water front, the same deplorable picture is to be witnessed. The windows of the groggeries are closed, and everything is apparently as dark as Erebus, but the helpless specimens of the human race to be seen reeling from the thresholds of the wretched dens gives evidence of the work of the devil within, and at once proclaims them as so many rendezvous for the depraved and debauched to obtain the hellish stimulus wherewith to enact the bloody crimes which blacken the name of humanity, and sink the greatest City in the New World below the level of a Sepoy settlement.

ON THE WEST SIDE, BETWEEN HOUSTON AND WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREETS.

The most noticeable feature in connection with the non-observance of the Excise law in the west side of the City, from Houston to Twenty-third-street, along by the North River, where opportunities for criminal outrage are accomplished and undeniable facts, was the complete absence of any member of the Police force. Between the hours of 10 and 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, a TIMES reporter passed through the entire of West-street included in this district, Greenwich-street, Hudson and Ninth-avenue, and with the exception of a solitary policeman observed in this latter thoroughfare, was unable to discover the slightest trace of the presence of our Police protectors. But what was the fact? These localities and the various by-ways that surround them, which abound in crime and disorder, were full of instances of drunkenness. Every block, that almost teems with rum-holes, carried on a reckless traffic in the sale of spirituous liquors. No attempt was made at concealment; business was carried on as on week days; the only difference being that the quiet of the Sabbath, which is supposed to bring peace and rest, afforded additional numbers opportunities for swelling the list of inebriates and making its celebration appear a sad farce. At the corner of Twelfth and West streets are situated three groggeries. All were open, while the waiters, in aprons, stood outside the door enjoying every sport which a rough crowd over whom they presided might devise. A block further on, at Jane-street, the doors and windows were open, and the boisterous merriment of a dozen revelers inside rendered the street unfit for the passage of respectable citizens. A resident in the locality stated that its character was entirely worse on Sundays than on ordinary occasions, and that no female would wish to pass through it, even when accompanied by a gentleman. All along West-street the same scenes were presented. Greenwich and Hudson streets and Ninth-avenue were not so much under the influence of rum, but nowhere here were liquor-saloons closed in compliance with the provisions of the Excise law. The side doors of each were open for the reception of the thirsty, and many evidences of their contiguity to religious worshipers as they passed by were furnished by them. Liquor-saloons in Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Ninth-avenue were also open. Here, for the first time in the district referred to, our reporter saw a Police officer, No. 924, and sauntered up toward him with a view to inquire into this open violation of the law. The officer, however, complacently fraternized with some six or seven bummers who stood in front of a liquor-store, Seventeenth-street and Ninth-avenue, and not caring about seeking information under such circumstances, our reporter, after some ten minutes' stay, proceeded on toward Sixth-avenue. In the cross streets which contain only the abodes of gentlemen of position and wealth, policemen were found in abundance, apparently satisfied with themselves and the condition of morality in the City generally. No. 910 was asked what was the cause of the inaction of the Police in not preventing the sale of liquors on Sunday, but did not deign to give a reply. No. 1,905 pointed out the "Golden Swan," in Sixth-avenue, where a person could get a "smile," and in reply to the same question answered, "I don't know; it is none of my business." He was evidently suspicious of his questioner, and did not dare to tender any information which his superiors might not approve of. No. 442, in the same avenue, stated that all the rum-holes were supposed to be closed, but they invariably kept the side doors open. He was rather taciturn on the matter, and, turning away, was understood to mutter something in regard to their proprietors, and the thanklessness of arresting them for keeping open. Sauntering along the avenue, our reporter dropped into Jefferson Market Police Court, where justice was being administered over an open rum-shop, kept by a ward politician. Addressing an *habitué* of the Court, who is supposed to be "up" in the Ring, and who, though a lawyer by profession, has no ostensible means of subsistence, he questioned him in regard to the evil. That gentleman, with a pompous air, replied that "that Excise law was played out long ago. The people should have their rights, and were determined not to be ruled by a few —— Methodists any longer. If they wanted to have arsenic let them take it; if they wanted to drink let them have it; if they misconducted themselves, let them be punished, for Courts were established for no other purpose." With which sapient remark he turned on his heel, and joined half a dozen associates. Down Broadway, the well-known saloons kept by Reddy the Blacksmith, EGAN, and others in Houston-street, close by, were in full blast all day. Officer No. 1,758 kept watch over them, and when approached on the subject alluded to, preserved a calm and dignified silence.

ON THE EAST SIDE ABOVE HOUSTON.

Even those who have heard and seen something of the extent to which the Sunday Excise law is defied in this City, would be astonished at the result of a trip through an extensive neighborhood with a view to observing this matter in particular. In the very face and eyes of the Police the traffic is carried on with the calmest assurance. Only the most flimsy attempt at concealment is made, and in many cases even this is thrown aside. In the very next building to Police Head-quarters, on the corner of Mulberry and Houston streets, there was a bar-room in full operation all day long, yesterday, and the ruffians of "Murderers' Block" clinked their glasses at the bar and glanced derisively at the empty-meaning words, "Excise Board," gilded on the building opposite. But a block further, on the corner of Broadway, stood the hostelry of Mr. WILLIAM VARLEY, with the front door wide open, and the brazen bar-keeper, business being slack, stood flipping flies off the slats of the front door, as if there was not a policeman within ten miles. Mr. EGAN's grogery, adjoining Mr. VARLEY's on the south, was closed on the Broadway side, but on Houston-street there was a convenient side door through which the bar could be plainly seen in all its gorgeous paraphernalia. No policeman was to be seen. One who stood on the next corner was asked why he didn't shut 'em up in accordance with law. He said he couldn't do anything unless he saw the door open and men drinking inside. By keeping on the next corner where he saw nothing he seemed to feel that he was gloriously doing his duty. In Houston-street alone, between Broadway and the Bowery, there were fifteen rum-shops openly doing business, and others, no doubt, were violating the law in a more cautious manner. On First-avenue and Avenue A it is well known that three out of every four corner stores are occupied as regular New-York liquor-stores. There are many in the cross streets and in the Bowery. A reporter yesterday counted between Broadway and East River, and Houston and Twenty-second streets, 350 places where liquor was indisputably being sold. In many of them the door was boldly thrown open. Nearly all had the shutters up. And some were so cautiously secured that it was only after some time that internal life was ascertained. At one place, near Twentieth-street, after the reporter had rattled awhile at the door, a pane of glass in the side window opened, whence a rubicund-faced gentleman from the Emerald Isle surveyed the scene, and held parley with the besieger. In all but about thirty places which were passed, it was evident that business was going on briskly.

ABOVE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET ON THE EAST SIDE.

The people of the east side of town seem to set apart Sunday as a day for spirit-ual comfort, and they see that it is properly observed. A TIMES reporter yesterday made a tour of the eastern quarters of the City, among the hot-beds of vice and crime, where the gin bottle is the primary cause and chief provocative of such alarming affairs as caused heavy county expense to dispose of—BARNEY FRIERY, JERRY O'BRIEN, JOHN REAL, and scoundrels of that ilk. Throughout a district bounded by Fourth-avenue, the East River, Twentieth and Fiftieth streets, every seven-by-nine gin-mill, beer saloon and well-apportioned "porter house" was doing a brisk business. And around the corners whereat the principal ones were located, groups of ill-looking rascals were congregated, insulting passers-by with impudent looks and scowls and squirting filthy tobacco juice over the entire sidewalk. Policemen were there, too, but they were oblivious to anything wrong, and chatted familiarly with the brutes. Side-doors and back entrances were very largely patronized. The reporter called at the Station-houses to see how the business of plucking ripe inebriates progressed. There were few then in the cells, for the flood-tide of successful guzzling had not yet risen. In conversation with a Sergeant of the Eighteenth Precinct, the reporter learned that some time ago the saloonists kept rather shady and locked up on Sunday.

"Do they now?" asked the reporter.

"Well, you see," replied the Sergeant, "they're getting a little careless again. I suppose the old man'll shake 'em up again by and by, if they get too bold."

"Isn't the law in force now, the same as it always has been?"

"Yes, but you see when they keep quiet about it, and the boys must have their allowance. Ye see, you know how 'tis."

"But how as to these fights and murders which often take place?"

"Oh! we keep an eye on any place there's been a row in."

At the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twentieth-street, youngsters not able to walk briskly across the street, came toddling out with pitchers of foaming beer, while men and women came out grossly intoxicated, and the door stood wide open all day. An occasional policeman dodges in for his "booze," and exits with a guilty look. At the corner of Second-avenue and Thirtieth-street, yesterday, a gang of bullet-headed, close-cropped desperadoes blocked up the passage. They were of that vicious stamp of countenance which marks the frontispiece of Democratic Ward primaries, and had frequent recourse to the side entrance of the corner store in which signs told you "imported wines, liquors and brandies" were dispensed. Some of these roughs were already far beyond the pale of sobriety. Their purely flash attire—got up in the "loudest" and gaudiest style—well compared with the characters of their visages. Some were expectorating copiously, others surrounding the corner with a cloud of rank tobacco-smoke from cheap cigars, and several ladies who approached were forced to cross to the other side of the avenue. Then boisterous and profane language was frequent, oftentimes shockingly obscene, and the policeman on the opposite corner looked across at them sourly, and then turned from them and walked away. Over on First-avenue, in close proximity to the outskirts of Mackerelville, a group of a half dozen half drunken, rough-looking fellows attracted the attention of the TIMES reporter. They were standing before the door of a porter-house, the side door of which was ajar. They paid repeated visits to the place, to the utter indifference of a policeman who was escaping the hot rays of the sun under an opposite awning. Our reporter made bold to enter and found a few choice spirits of that locality seated at tables, and emptying beer and whisky glasses. In a few minutes one of the corner ornaments, who had attracted his attention, entered, with the exclamation, "Strike me blind if the 'copper' aint 'piping' this 'lushing ken;' guess he wants a 'booze.'" "Bring him over," said the short-haired, small-eyed bar-tender, who sported a huge cut across his neck, as if some one had made an ineffectual attempt to cut his throat. The fellow went out, and soon returned for a "stiff rye whisky and no water." It was a "stiff one" indeed, and looked as if it would keel over an ordinary man. The "go-between" took it out, and with it a $2 note given him by the barkeeper who laconically said, "Stake him." The glass of whisky and the $2 note went out to the hallway, when the tapping of a club on the floor gave evidence that the "copper" was not far off. And this is the way this excise business is conducted on the east side of town, where patrolmen get all their "grog" gratis and an occasional "stake" in the shape of greenbacks; and where a Police Captain receives a five gallon demijohn of fine old brandy, it cannot be expected that the Excise law will be very rigorously enforced in that precinct.

WEST SIDE, ABOVE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

A policeman in that section of the City above Twenty-third-street and west of Fifth-avenue remarked to one of the TIMES reporters that it had been for once in his experience a very quiet Sunday. The day's immunity from the usual scenes of carousal and consequent strife he believed to be caused by the close advent of the Fourth of July. Everybody, he said, were saving their money to have a big time on the Fourth. Though but little drunkenness was apparent in the streets, it was not because of the want of opportunities for those so disposed to drink themselves into a state of intoxication. All the drinking-saloons in that quarter of the City, except those where the proprietors preferred to take a holiday, were open during the day, and gave free and ready access to their wares, regardless of the Excise law or the near neighborhood of policemen inclined to be inquisitive. Sunday is admitted by the up-town saloon-keepers to be the most profitable day to them of any in the week, and they are therefore principally all adherents of the political party that affords them such an excellent opportunity to increase their gains by the illegal traffic. A walk along Broadway, from Twenty-third-street to Thirty-fifth, demonstrated the fact that there were over thirty places that sold liquor openly over the bar on the Sabbath, and the majority of these saloons keep a cigar stand open in front, which masks the bar-room in the rear, to which an entrance is obtained through lattice doors, or by passing to the side of a wire screen. There is but little attempt at concealment, beyond what is usual every day in the week, and the policemen on the street, who belong to the Broadway squad of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, are perfectly well cognizant of the open traffic of liquor within. Several billiard halls are also in full blast in this neighborhood on Sunday, and are, and with the exception of being obliged to keep their doors shut, are entirely undisturbed by the Police. Policeman No. 2,104, standing in front of the Coleman House, was asked if he was aware that many places in the neighborhood were open, and he replied that he was, but added that they were not open publicly, and that he had orders only to close those the doors of which were wide open with the bar exposed to the street.

All the saloons on Sixth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, though having their doors closed in front, kept a side entrance open. Persons were seen coming out of them with pitchers and cans of ale, while policemen passing were uninterested observers. This part of the City is in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Capt. BERDAN, and the same scenes were witnessed in many parts of it. Several Policemen were spoken to in relation to the open manner in which liquor was sold, and all gave answers similar to the one first questioned. The TIMES reporter visited the Twenty-ninth Precinct House, and, making his office and business known to the courteous Captain, was informed by him that the Sunday Excise law was still in force, and that any policeman who did not arrest the proprietor of a place where liquor was sold openly, would be broke upon the fact becoming known to him. The Chief, he said, held the Captains responsible for all violations of the law in their precincts, and the subordinates were held to a like responsibility. He had issued orders to his men to arrest all liquor dealers, who kept their doors open, but if they had private entrances, he did not care to go behind them. He was opposed to the "sneak game," as he termed it. He seemed to be surprised to learn that all that was required to gain an entrance into the saloons in his precinct was to walk boldly up to the side door and enter. In the Twentieth Precinct, (Capt. CAFFREY's,) an officer said that liquor was sold openly all over the precinct on Sunday, and that there were more arrests on that day than any other in the week, and principally men under the influence of liquor. A man was arrested for breaking the law, a few weeks ago, and after having been put under $100 bail, nothing further was done in the case. The Judges, he said, were ruled by the rumsellers. The Twenty-second Precinct contains a large tenement-house population in the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and on the ground floors of these there are a number of liquor stores and groggeries on every corner. These saloons were all open on Sunday, and are the scenes of bloody rows and bar-room affrays. Several were entered yesterday, and fourteen counted in all. Coming down into the Sixteenth Precinct, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, a store was open at a side-door, a number of men standing in front, and Policeman No. 474, and another whose number is forgotten, talking to the party. There are no orders to prevent the sale in this Precinct.

WEST SIDE BELOW HOUSTON.

The Eighth Ward contains about 209 dram-shops. Some of them are of the very worst description, and are frequented, to a considerable extent, by thieves, gamblers, lewd women, and other persons of bad repute. Along Sullivan and Laurens streets and in their vicinity are found numerous groggeries, in which colored men largely congregate. Liquor is to be obtained in abundance and without difficulty in the Ward on the Sabbath, the places which are kept securely closed on that day being few and exceptional. Where they are situated on corners access is gained to them through side doors, but when they are located between streets, the regular every-day entrance is usually used. There are many drinking resorts in the Ward where the front doors are kept slightly ajar on Sunday, and some where they are kept wide open without any attempt at concealment. Nearly all of those in the eastern half of the Ward, under the jurisdiction of Police Captain MCDONALD, comply with the latter's demand to keep their doors shut and their bars covered from sight, and when there are any who break the law speedy measures are taken to enforce obedience. A tour through the Ward, yesterday, revealed a number of places which showed signs of doing a good business. On the corner of Thompson and Prince streets is a saloon owned by "Christ." JOHNSON, an Ex-Assemblyman. A citizen living within a few yards of it said that it always contained a delegation of drunken men. The Sunday entrance is through a side door. Among the shops discovered with their doors open yesterday evening were the following: GALDIN's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Houston-street; FRANK SCHERCLER's grocery store, with the bar-room in the rear and Paige's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets. Liquor was dispensed at Lafayette Hall, in the hotel part of the building. In the neighborhood of Thompson and Spring streets and of Spring and Sullivan streets there were several low shops where bad rum was to be purchased, by passing through side doors. The Police in the Ward said that their orders did not permit them to arrest dealers who sold rum, provided they kept their shutters up and their doors closed. They admitted that they did not arrest drunken men unless they were noisy and turbulent or were unable to walk. In the First Ward there was quite a number of vile dens where drinks were sold. These were mostly situated in Washington and Greenwich streets.

## BOSTON JULY DIVIDENDS.

### About Twelve and Three-Quarter Millions to be Paid Out.

The Boston papers of yesterday morning publish their usual statement of the railroad, manufacturing and other dividends to be paid in that city in July. The aggregate amounts are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miscellaneous | $277,000 |
| Interest on bonds | 7,925,855 |
| Manufacturing dividends | 1,631,600 |
| Railroad dividends | 2,958,124 |
| Total, July, 1871 | $12,792,579 |
| Total, January, 1871 | 13,136,149 |
| Total, July, 1870 | 11,988,417 |
| Total, January, 1870 | 11,386,985 |
| Total, July, 1869 | 12,343,517 |
| Total, January, 1869 | 13,868,583 |

The report says: "As compared with six months ago, railroad dividends are about $875,000 smaller, owing mainly to the omission of the Boston and Albany. Manufacturing shows an increase of over $500,000. Interest on bonds also increases some $600,000, and these are becoming the feature of the list. Miscellaneous are materially less, owing to the omission of the Hospital Life Insurance (annual) and some other items. The total is rarely ever so large in July as in January. Manufacturing securities present a more cheering aspect than at the close of the previous six months. The prices of the different stocks show a marked appreciation, the result, to a great extent, of more profitable business, and this is further developed by dividends where none were made previously, or an increase on former payments. It is said by competent judges that the cotton companies have rarely done a better business than that of the past six months, and the prospects ahead are still favorable. The Chicopee Company pays an extra dividend of thirty per cent. (par 100) from the undivided earnings of previous years." The changes for the six months show an increase by the following companies: Androscoggin, 0 to 5 per cent.; Appleton, 5 to 7; Bates, 0 to 4; Cocheco, 8 to 10; Great Falls, 4 to 5; Hill, 5 to 6; Jackson, 8 to 10; Langdon, 3 to 8; Massachusetts Cotton Mills, 4 to 6; Nashua, 5 to 6; Newmarket, 3 to 5; Salisbury, 6 to 7½; Salmon Falls, 3 to 4; Stark, 4 to 6, and Washington, 0 to 5 per cent. The Middlesex Mills pay 7 per cent. against 10 in January last. The following are the same as six months ago: Atlantic, 4 per cent.; Chicopee, 20; Douglas Axe, 4; Hamilton Cotton, 3; Lancaster, 10; Lowell Bleachery, 10, and Pacific, 8 per cent. The Dwight, Continental, Everett, Franklin and Naumkeag pass.

The dividends of railroads are almost precisely the same as six months ago. The Boston and Albany and New-Bedford and Taunton have changed their dividend period from January and July to May and November. The Vermont and Massachusetts pays its first dividend since January, 1869. The Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway pays the first dividend under its lease to the Eastern, providing for the same dividends as the latter pays. The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Company divide five per cent. in currency under the new contract with the Eastern, instead of three per cent. in gold, as formerly under the joint lease of the Boston and Maine and Eastern. Shareholders in the Boston and Providence are reminded that all new stock not paid for by July 1 will be sold at auction for the benefit of the corporation. Under a new law all railroad companies in this State issuing new stock after the 1st of August next are obliged to sell the same at auction to the highest bidder, at not less than the par value, and no more than 2,000 shares in any one day.

The Reading Railroad will pay five per cent. on common and preferred stock July 17, at Philadelphia; Hartford and New-Haven Railroad $3 share quarterly, and $1 50 per share ($50 paid in) on scrip stock; New-York and New-Haven five per cent. July 1, both in New-York. The $50,000 of Massachusetts State 5s due July 1, is the last of the "State aid" to the Eastern Railroad. This loan was originally made in 1837—$500,000 twenty years to run—and renewed in 1857. It was then made payable in annual installments of $75,000, commencing July 1, 1865, the year after the income bonds of the Company matured. These bonds have all been paid in gold, but the Railroad Company has reimbursed the State in greenbacks only. The average price of gold for these years, on the 1st of July, has been 133⅝ per cent. The gold payments at the Boston Sub-Treasury will be about $5,079,000, coupons and registered. The entire issue of $64,618,832 currency bonds (to the Pacific Railroads) are registered. The total gold interest maturing July 1 will amount to over $23,000,000. The payments will be on coupon sixes of 1881, five-twenty sixes of 1865-7-8, and old five per cent. bonds of 1874. The State of Massachusetts and City of Boston pay principal and interest in coin, as usual. The gold payments are: United States, $5,079,000; Massachusetts, $198,550; City of Boston, $112,939; Cambridge, $3,750; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad bonds, $45,500; Atlantic and Pacific and South Pacific Railroads, $165,000, and Union Pacific, $350,000. The latter two Companies pay a somewhat larger amount in New-York on bonds held there. Total gold payments here, $5,954,739. Coupon bonds of the State of Connecticut of the issue of July, 1861, (due 1881, but redeemable after ten years,) numbered 1 to 600, and in $1,000 pieces, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Hartford, Conn., July 1, after which interest will cease."

## SILENCED.

### Jefferson Davis Declines an Invitation to Lecture in Mobile.

*From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, June 27.*

The Mobile Franklin Society—not indorsing the special gag-laws, which some people would impose upon certain distinguished citizens—recently invited Ex-President DAVIS to deliver a public lecture or address in this city upon any subject that he might select. In reply, Mr. DAVIS writes as below to the Chairman of the Lecture Committee of the Society. We publish his answer, in the hope that, on the approach of the next season, he may be prevailed upon to reconsider his decision. We venture to say that Mr. DAVIS's Southern friends hereabout would be quite willing to bear any blame that could be put upon them for listening to a lecture from a gentleman whose attainments as a scholar are fully worthy of his fame as a soldier and statesman. Nor do we believe that the feeling of any respectable portion of the people of this country, North or South, is in sympathy with the malignant misrepresentations that have lately been made of his utterances by a portion of the Press of both sections:

MEMPHIS, June 22, 1871.

*Major W. T. Walthall:*

MY DEAR SIR: With sincere thanks for the kind consideration shown by the Mobile Franklin Society, I feel compelled to decline the invitation to deliver a public lecture before the Association.

It surely would not be difficult, with the freedom you allow in the selection of a subject, to avoid any expression which could fairly be used to the injury of any Southern friends, but it would hardly be possible, under existing circumstances, to prevent my words from being abused for such a purpose.

Hopefully looking forward to the better day when such restraints shall no longer exist, I beg you to make my acknowledgments acceptable to your associates, and to accept for yourself assurances of the high regard with which I am your friend.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

### Park Embellishments.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The fine taste of the new Park Commission is singularly conspicuous in the ornamental wood carvings of Washington-square, substituted for the old common iron railing. It is not generally known that a competitive trial resulted in the choice of the new pattern. The design is as creditable as the artistic execution. The capital *block-head* of the pattern is a globe resting on molding representing an horizon. Science next is typified by a cylinder of 4⅜ inches diameter, and 7 3-16 in length. The City Government has its emblems in repeated rings, expressive of duration, compactness and grace. The plinth is an enlarged cylinder adjusted with rare adherence to proportion and strength. About 1,001 of these dwarf columns (*Hall* oak) are united by 4,000,000 iron links, in graceful festoons, forming HOGARTH's line of beauty. The number of the links is a graceful compliment of Tammany to Mr. DAVIS, formerly of the Senate and a member of the Cabinet—now an open-air vocalist in Alabama.

It is proposed to place this *chef d'œuvre* of sculpture in the arms of the City.

Those of our fellow-citizens who wish to see the unsightly railings of Union-square and Madison Park replaced by those beautiful columns and ferruginous festoons may have an opportunity of signing a memorial to the Mayor to that effect now at his office. JOB.

# THE FOURTH.

## Preparations for the Celebration of Independence Day.

### The Programme Complete—The Procession, the Fire-Works, the Public Meetings and Excursions.

The signers of that important document, the Declaration of Independence, were bold men, and not easily turned from their purpose, but surely they would have paused before appending their signatures to the document, had they had the slightest suspicion of the manner in which their posterity would celebrate the anniversary of that ever memorable day. Could they have had the slightest idea of the quantity of gunpowder that would be burned, and of the number of crackers, squibs, serpents, Catharine wheels, bombs, twisters, fizzers, rockets, torpedos, and other wickedly ingenious devices that would be consumed, surely they would never have given us a "Fourth." Many of them knew the smell of gunpowder well enough, and had fought on bloody and honorable fields for all man holds dear, but it may be doubted whether any one of them would have borne with equanimity one of our modern celebrations of the day. Why gunpowder should be burned at all on this day, more than on Evacuation or Thanksgiving Day, no one seems to know, but the practice seems to have taken a deep root, and so we must make the best of it.

To the rising generation the day is one most anxiously looked forward to. To papa and mamma it is also a day of no common importance. They regard it, however, with very different feelings to those of their progeny. There is something of dread mingled with their anticipations; for, as it appears an inevitable consequence that at least two or three small boys must be badly scorched, if not seriously wounded, on every Fourth of July, how can they tell that the unfortunates will not be their own darlings? The said darlings have already expended all the money they own, or can wheedle any one out of, for fire-works and gunpowder. The combustibles have been purchased and safely stowed away, together, probably, with a pistol, warranted to burst on the slightest provocation. Today, being a holiday so far as school is concerned, as well as to-morrow, Young America has full time to lay in his stock of fire-works, to show them to his companions, and to wish that he had ever so many more. To-night, if he sleeps at all, his dreams will be of whizzing rockets and bursting bombs, and if he should live on either the extreme east or west sides of the City his sleep will be certainly broken by noises portentous of the coming day. Bright and early he is out of bed, and roaming round with his pistol and fire-crackers. If he is a particularly careful boy he only gets his clothes burned in three or four places, and his eyebrows scorched off, and then he returns home and waits with what patience he may for night. Then he is in his glory. His fire-works are brought out and let off, to the admiration of himself and the whole neighborhood, as he fondly believes. But his day is not finished yet. He strolls off to the Park, or Madison-square, or the Battery, as the case may be, and having finished with his own fire-works, derives as much satisfaction as possible from seeing other people let theirs off. At last the day is over and he returns home in peace, occasionally in pieces, and wonders how long it will be until the next Fourth of July.

In the country the day is observed much as it is in the City. Every village subscribes for its quota of fire-works, and every villager considers it a duty incumbent upon him to burn more or less powder on this day. Taking into consideration the fearful conflagrations which have resulted from our celebrations of the Fourth, and the number of accidents, some of them fatal, which invariably occur, it certainly would seem as if we might devise some less dangerous method of celebrating the day. In European cities, where there are, as here, facilities for so doing, fire-works are frequently let off from vessels on the river or in the harbor. This is certainly a wiser and safer plan than displaying them in a large city full of combustible material. But the day is at hand, the fire-works are ready, and somebody must let them off, even if New-York is burned down; so we must hope for the best, and, if a big fire should result, we must of course determine to be more wise in the future, as we have done after every previous celebration of the day.

"USHERING IN."

The day will be "ushered in" as usual by the firing of national salutes at sunrise. At 7½ A. M. and at noon the following chimes will be rung on Trinity bells by Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE:

1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Scotch airs from opera of "Guy Mannering."
5. Hail Columbia.
6. Let the Merry Church Bells Ring.
7. Hungarian Waltz.
8. The Bould Soger Boy.
9. Red, White and Blue.
10. Airs from opera "Child of the Regiment."
11. The Land of Promise.
12. Viva l'America.
13. Eclipse Polka.
14. See, the Conquering Hero Comes.
15. Yankee Doodle.

At 10 o'clock the Tammany Society will celebrate the day by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the singing of a song, an oration by Gen. THEODORE RUNYON, of New-Jersey, and speeches by Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, CLARKSON N. POTTER, and others.

THE MILITARY.

The military display will commence at 6½ o'clock in the morning, under direction of Major-Gen. SHALER. The line will be formed on Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, right resting on the Bowery. The line of march will be taken up at 7 o'clock, and the column will move down the Bowery to Canal-street, to Broadway, to Waverly-place, to Fifth-avenue, to Fourteenth-street, across the latter to Sixth-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street; through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to the Worth Monument, where the column will pass in review before Mayor HALL and the heads of departments.

The troops will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, head of each column resting on Bowery, as follows: Separate troop cavalry, on Fifth-street, east of Bowery; First Brigade, on Fourth-street, east of Bowery; Batteries C. and G, on Fourth-street, west of Bowery; Second Brigade, on Third-street; Batteries B and K, on Great Jones-street; Third Brigade, on Second-street. The cavalry will be formed and paraded in the rear of the infantry of each brigade. The column will march at 7 o'clock A. M., the separate troop of cavalry leading, the other organizations following, at proper intervals, in the order named. The following instructions are published for the guidance of the troops upon the parade: In passing in review, regimental commanders will cause at least three additional drummers or trumpeters to wheel out of the column with their bands, to beat the ruffles or sound the trumpet flourishes for a Major-General when the colors are drooped. The regimental bands, with the exception of that at the head of the division column, will not commence to play until within fifty paces of the reviewing officer. Attention is called to paragraph 9, form 2, article 3, appendix 2, Upton's Tactics, as follows: "As the troops are passing the reviewing officer, the music of each brigade will cease to play as soon as it has given the ruffles for the colors of the rear battalion; then the music of the succeeding brigade will commence to play and conform to the above."

The First Brigade, under command of Gen. WARD, will form in close column by Company right in front, in Fourth-street, east of Bowery, facing west—all must be in place by 6:50 o'clock A. M. Regimental Commanders are reminded of the distance of their respective Armories from the place of assembly, and will be held responsible for want of punctuality. There must be no delay!

The Second Brigade, Col. F. A. CONKLING commanding, will be formed in close column of companies on Third-street, right resting on the Bowery, at 6¾ A. M. precisely. Commandants of regiments will punctually take their respective positions, and report on arrival to the Assistant Adjutant-General, at the intersection of the Bowery and Third-street. The Brigade Staff, fully uniformed, (white pants,) armed and equipped, mounted, will report for duty at the quarters of the Brigade Commander, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth-street, at 6½ A. M. precisely.

The Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. M. VARIAN, will form on Second-street, in close column of companies, right resting on Bowery, at 6¾ o'clock A. M. Brigade Staff will report at No. 60 St. Mark's-place, mounted, at 6 o'clock A. M.

THE EXCURSIONS.

Among the excursions will be several very delightful trips. Tickets are issued over the South-side Railroad to Rockaway and return, and cars leave Roosevelt and Grand-street ferries at 8, 9, and 10 A. M., leaving Rockaway Beach at 1:55, 4:15, and 5:20 P. M.

The steamer *State of New-York* will make an excursion to West Point, leaving Pier No. 24 East River, at 9 A. M. and Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 10 A. M., returning in time to permit excursionists to witness the fire-works.

A special train will be run over the Erie Road to the Ramapo Mountains, at Alturas, Rockland County. Trains leave the foot of Chambers-street, at 9 A. M.

The steam-boat *Americus* will leave Thirty-seventh-street, East River, at 9 A. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 9:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:45; Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 10:15; Christopher-street, North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10:45; on a grand excursion around Staten Island.

The *Nelly White* will go to Rockaway Beach at the hours advertised elsewhere. Excursions will also be made to Glen Cove, Roslyn, Sanders' Point, &c., by the steamer *Arrowsmith*; by the *Sleepy Hollow*, up the Hudson as far as Yonkers; by the *Antelope*, to Peekskill; by the *Seawannaka*, to West Point and Newburg; by the *Continental*, to New-Haven; by the *Mary Powell*, to and around Staten Island; by the *Pleasant Valley* and *Fort Lee*, to Fort Lee, and by the *Thomas Powell*, to and around Staten Island, at the hours mentioned in the advertisements elsewhere.

THE FIRE-WORKS.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be a display of fire-works, commencing at 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places: Battery Park, City Hall Park, Tompkins-square, Madison-square, Mount Morris-square, Kingsbridge road and One Hundred and Sixty-second-street. If the weather prove stormy the display will be postponed to the next clear day. The following programme will be displayed at each of the above-named places:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yankee Windmill. | Eagle and Union. |
| Zania Peruvia. | Rose of Pekin. |
| Passion Flower. | Star of Independence. |
| Fairies' Frolic. | Scroll Quadrille. |
| Persian Rose. | Egyptian Pyramid. |
| Star of America. | Polka Dance. |
| Mosaic Battery. | Shield of Our Union. |
| Triple Cross of Malta. | Cascade. |
| Cross of St. John. | Saturn and Satellites. |

At each of the above places, during the display and between the pieces, will be fired forty bombshells, one hundred rockets, twenty-five batteries, and fifty colored fire illuminators.

The following descriptive pieces will also be exhibited:

At the Battery, view of New-York Bay and Harbor, displaying about twenty yachts engaged in a race; in the background Castle Garden, and in the distance the fort on Governor's Island and the lighthouse down the Bay. This piece will be composed of the most beautiful colors, mutating to the various emblems of our navy, exhibiting over 10,000 square feet of fire, terminating with grand explosions. At City Hall Park, great naval battle between the *Constitution* and *Guerriere*, the vessels being in full battle trim, and bombarding each other, with numbers of vessels in the background, forming a grand display, filling the air with stars, streamers, bombs and rockets.

At Tompkins-square "Our National Flag," consisting of a large American flag, with the figure of WASHINGTON in the centre, and the National emblems of Liberty and Justice on either side. This piece commences with wheels of fire, mutating to the flag and figures as described, and terminating with explosions of maroons, bombs and rockets.

At Madison-square "The Viaduct Railway," representing a train of cars with locomotive passing over the viaduct, with the motto "Rapid Transit," which exhibits an emblem of the ingenuity and enterprise of its founders and projectors. The piece will terminate with an explosion of bombs and mines, flights of rockets, stars and streamers.

At Mount Morris-square, "Steam Printing Press," with motto, "The Living Power," being characteristic of the growth and prosperity of our country since the invention of the printing press to the present time, terminating with a grand explosion of bombs and mines, and flights of rockets, stars and streamers.

At Kingsbridge road, One Hundred and Sixty-second-street, "New-York City Coat of Arms," flanked on either side with emblems of our nationality, the figures of Liberty and Justice, commencing with wheels of Chinese and Egyptian fires mutating to the "Coat of Arms," and exhibiting at one view over 10,000 feet of fire.

Music will be performed during the exhibition of fire-works at the several places by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of C. S. GRAFULLA.

YACHTING AND OTHER SPORT.

The following is the programme for the celebration by the Atlantic Yacht Club:

The fleet will rendezvous in Whitestone Bay on Monday, July 3, at 5 o'clock P. M. At 6 o'clock a gun from the flag-ship will be the signal to prepare to sail, and five minutes thereafter the starting gun will be fired, when the fleet will weigh anchor and proceed to Glen Cove. Upon arrival each yacht will fire a gun and discharge fire-works. At 8 o'clock A. M. of the Fourth of July, the National Yacht ensign, Club and private signals will be hoisted and saluted with a discharge of thirty-seven guns from the fleet in the order to be given by the Commodore. Immediately thereafter a Committee on Reception will be appointed and each yacht not entered in the proposed race will notify that Committee the number of guests it will accommodate. At 11 o'clock there will be a regatta of third-class sloops, which will take place under the direction of the Committee of the late June Regatta. The remainder of the fleet, under command of the Rear-Commodore, will accompany the racing yachts after receiving on board the guests of the Club, for which purpose each yacht will put its yawl under command of the Reception Committee. The winning yacht will, on its arrival, be saluted by all yachts accompanying. The Rear-Commodore during the regatta will take command of the fleet. One hour after the sun-set gun the exercises of the day will end with a general discharge of fire-works from the fleet. The sloop *Peerless*, Vice-Commodore MAXWELL, is hereby detailed from the fleet from the 1st to the 6th of July, and ordered to Cape May to represent the Atlantic Yacht Club in the regatta to take place there upon the Fourth of July, to which the Club is invited.

The Cape May Regatta will take place on the Fourth, and will be a most brilliant turnout of the crack boats of the country. The yachts, under the command of Commodore BENNETT, left the Horseshoe, at the Hook, on Saturday night at 9 o'clock. Among the yachts entered for the regatta are the *Wanderer, Dauntless, Tidal Wave, Columbia, Sappho, Alarm, Alice, Eva, Foam, Fleetwing, Halcyon, Idler, Magic, Madeleine, Palmer, Rambler, Sunshine, Tarolinta, Ariadne, Addie, Breeze, Coming, Gracie, Kaiser Wilhelm, Peerless, Vixen*, and others. The Philadelphia yachts are the *Sunshine, Vixen, Delaware, Vindex*, and probably the *Vesper*. Baltimore sends the *Blue Wing* and others.

The Hoboken Yacht Club will have an entertainment at their Club-house, near Tottenville, Staten Island, on the Fourth.

OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Boulevard Club, known as the M. T. Brennan Association, will have a private anniversary at the Club grounds, on the banks of the Hudson, near One Hundred and Third-street.

The German Democratic General Committee have arranged for a demonstration in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at 10 A. M. Addresses are to be delivered by Dr. WM. SILVERMAN, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Judge GROSS and others.

At the Rink, Mr. C. N. PAYNE, of Hudson, N. Y., will attempt to walk 112 miles in WESTON's time of twenty-three hours and forty-four minutes. He commences between 10 and 11 P. M. on the 3d.

The following is the programme for the Tammany Society: At 9½ the members will assemble for the transaction of business in the Council Chamber of the Wigwam. At 10 A. M. the doors of the hall will be thrown open for the admission of guests and friends of the Society, when the following order of exercises will be held:

National Airs....................Seventh Regiment Band
Address of Welcome....................Grand Sachem Tweed
Music....................Band
Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Brother Jerome Buck
"The Flag of Welcome," written for the occasion and sung by....................Arthur Matthison, Esq.
The Long Talk, by the Democratic warrior from Newark, N. J....................Gen. Theo. Runyon.
Music....................Band
Poem, by....................John Savage, Esq.
Short Talks, from....................Sachems and Braves, Including
Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana; Hon. W. R. Roberts, Hon. J. J. Friedman, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, &c.
Finale, Star Spangled Banner, sung by Wm. J. Hill, Esq.

There will be a Fourth of July celebration at the Methodist Episcopal Church, East New-York, at 10½ A. M., when Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, D. D., will deliver a grand patriotic poem.

The Cotton, Produce, Gold and Stock Exchanges closed on Saturday until Wednesday. The Custom-house and other Federal buildings, will, of course, be closed, and all places of business in the City, except those for the sale of fire-works and fire-water.

### Independence Day on Long Island.

The citizens of Farmingdale have arranged for a grand Fourth of July celebration, with a procession, music, and all the accessories. The celebration will be in the beautiful grove near the village, the oration to be delivered by Hon. L. B. PRINCE. Citizens of Jericho, Central Park, South Oyster Bay, Islip, and Huntington will participate.

At Flushing the church bells will be rung morning, noon and at night.

At Whitestone, the Fourth of July will be celebrated by the congregation of St. Luke's Catholic Church, who propose a pic-nic on the grounds adjoining the sanctuary.

At College Point, a patriotic carnival of the German population of New-York and its environs will fill the groves and pavilion with the children of the Fatherland, who yield to none of their fellow-citizens in devotion to their adopted country and the flag of freedom.

At Bay Side, the colored people will enjoy a picnic by day, and a ball at night, at the Hicks House.

At Oriental Grove, the employes of the Brooklyn *Union* will enjoy a cold-water party, with fine boating on the Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Col. A. A. DEGRAUW entertain their friends at their home, Jamaica, during the evening, when it is expected every prominent man in Queens County will enjoy their hospitality.

At Huntington the Methodists will hold a festival; the Roman Catholics a picnic.

At Orient the customary proceedings will take place, including an address by EVERETT RACKETT, a young graduate.

At Rokonkoma there will also be a grand picnic and address.

At Sag Harbor the firing of a salute and ringing of bells will usher in the day at 8 A. M. Many of the residents are anticipating an excursion on steamer *Artisan* to Greenport, Orient and New-London.

At Greenport the ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a Fair afternoon and evening.

At Riverhead Fair Grounds there will be trotting.

At Glenwood there will be a fair and festival and picnic.

At Locust Valley a grand clam-bake festival, and oration by Hon. ELIAS J. BEACH, to come off under the auspices of the ladies of the Reformed Church of that village.

At Jamaica, the programme includes a procession, a fine dinner for the school children, addresses by Judge ARMSTRONG and members of the clergy in the Town Hall, and fire-works in the evening.

At Breslau, the Germans of Williamsburg will have a picnic. All the railways of the island are prepared to carry large numbers of excursionists. The South-side and Long Island will run only the regular trains, but will provide large numbers of additional cars, endeavoring to accommodate all with sittings.

The Flushing and North-side will run half-hourly trains from Hunter's Point, from 7½ A. M. until 10 P. M., to Flushing, Whitestone and all intermediate stations.

## PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Mr. GEORGE LUNT has resigned his position as editor of the Boston *Courier*.

Baltimore has a cemetery which it calls Mount Winans.

A Connecticut town with but three churches boasts four deacons each of whom has lost one eye.

There is a school-teacher in Massachusetts who, it is said, sometimes for punishment, compels her scholars to eat grasshoppers.

GEORGE PIERCE, of Sonoma, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of California.

Gen. ROSECRANS acted as Grand Marshal in San Francisco at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pontificate of PIUS IX.

Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, is to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Kankakee, Ill.

The annual report of an educational institution in an Eastern State mentions the resignation of one of the teachers, a young lady, to "engage in domestic relations."

The Pennsylvania Historical Society has lately received a valuable collection of letters written by JOHN ADAMS to Judge FRANCIS ADRIAN VAN DER KEMP. They begin as far back as 1781.

An old lady in Georgia who saw a locomotive for the first time last week, looked at it curiously for a while, and then, as it came puffing along, inquired anxiously what pushed the thing along.

A painter at work on the roof of a five-story factory in Massachusetts, exhilarated by intoxicating drink, danced for a brief while on the ridge-pole, and then went headlong to the ground, and was, of course, picked up a corpse.

In his speech in San Francisco, Senator COLE expressed the opinion that the Treaty of Washington will preclude the possibility of war between America and England for perhaps a century to come.

The Republican Clubs of Vicksburg, Miss., have passed resolutions in which they express the opinion that the removal of Mayor F. C. WEBBER by Gov. ALCORN was without sufficient cause, and ask his reinstatement, in full confidence of his ability and integrity, as well as in his devotion to the principles of Republicanism.

Mr. JOHN GAHN, of Germantown, Penn., on Friday leaped upon a locomotive which he saw quietly standing on the track, opened the throttle, and away it went. Mr. JOHN GAHN and the locomotive pretty quickly brought up in a ditch, JOHN very much demoralized, and the engine a wreck.

The aggregate of Southern political opinion, the Mobile *Register* of June 27 asserts, is against the new departure, both as to policy and to principle. And while the question of platform is an open one, it adds, these Southern Democrats will, as they have a right to do, strive to have it constructed of truth and principle.

Some workmen engaged in laying concrete walks in Bridgeport, Conn., last week, seized a barrel of flour, which a drayman delivered at the door of a house near them, and, supposing it was plaster-paris, stove in the head and sifted the entire contents of the barrel neatly on either side of the street, nearly the whole length of the block.

The radical temperance men of Pennsylvania are determined to be recognized, and have called a strictly prohibitory State mass Convention in Harrisburg on the 9th of August, to nominate pledged temperance men for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General. They are particularly incensed against Gen. OWEN, the President of their last State Convention, whom they charge with selling out to existing parties and political managers.

The negro who was arrested for complicity in the late heavy express robbery in the South, was taken, handcuffed and flanked on either side by an officer, to Enterprise, Miss., to point out where the balance of the money was hid. In the depot he managed in some manner to drop suddenly back, and, darting under the cars, fled to the woods. He was fired at a number of times, but made good his escape.

Vice-President COLFAX continues to gain rapidly in health and strength, and every day last week he was in the business streets of South Bend, Ind. The *Register* of that place says that he called at its office several times during the week, and seemed in fine and buoyant spirits, enjoying the rest and relaxation which his recent illness forced on him, and apparently destined, if he takes care of himself, as he promises, to have many years of life and usefulness before him.

Maine had an unusual series of railroad collisions last week. One of the conductors at the inquest frankly and fully acknowledged his fault and his responsibility, saying that he knew of the other train and fully intended to stop at Hallowell, but while there he had much trouble with a drunken man and put him off, and by this became so excited that he pushed on quite forgetful of the fact that the other train was coming toward him.

Iowa seems to be demoralized politically. The Democrats are hopelessly divided into Bourbons and new departists, and now a call appears for a mass Convention to organize a State Reform Party "upon a Republican-Democratic basis, embodying in its platform all there is good in the platform of the Republican Party, and nothing that is dead in the Democratic platform, and under new leaders, except so far as old leaders shall be recognized as true to principle, and true to the country and the people thereof."

We find in a Milwaukee paper the story of a young man who, seven years ago, was taken prisoner by the Black Feet Indians, at the St. Cloud massacre, the savages killing all his father's family except himself and one of his sisters, with almost unparalleled barbarity. The Indians took the boy and his sister away, and with a tomahawk cut off his left arm, while with a knife they nearly severed the girl's ears. The children were separated, and they have never met since. The boy remained under close surveillance for seven years, and has just managed to escape. He is represented to be an honest, simple Frenchman, bearing upon his body the marks of his terrible tortures. He wept when he described the barbarous murder of his father, mother, and two sisters.

### Queer Cases at Jefferson Market.

Justice SHANDLEY disposed of a large number of prisoners from the several precincts of the Second District at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. Among them were many cases of petit larceny and simple assault, none of which, however, were of public interest or importance. The principal case was a charge of stealing $75 from the money-drawer of his exchange-office, No. 12 Laurens-street, made by SOLON PARSONS against WILLIAM GRAHAM. The complainant swearing positively to the fact, the accused was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. He stated to Special Officer SLAVIN when arrested, that a "sweat game" was kept at No. 12 Laurens-street, by which he had been swindled out of all of his money, and he had asked the proprietor, but without success, to return him enough to get him a meal. He denied, however, that he had attempted to regain any of the money of which he had been despoiled.

Another case of some interest was a charge of larceny from the person, made by DAVID WALKER, of No. 79 Morton-street, against a young man calling himself GEORGE KNIGHT. Mr. WALKER said that just as the Eighth-avenue car on which he was a passenger was leaving the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, he felt the hand of KNIGHT in his pocket, and immediately missed his wallet, containing a few dollars. Keeping KNIGHT upon the car, he requested the conductor to stop until he could call a policeman, but the conductor refused to do so, and KNIGHT, giving WALKER a push, sprang from the car, and was only captured after a long chase. None of the stolen property was found upon him, and he denied all knowledge of the affair, but was committed for trial.

## THE SCOTT CENTENNIAL.

### Scotchmen's Gala-Day—Laying the Foundation Stone for the Monument to Sir Walter Scott.

On the 15th of August next the Sir Walter Scott centenary will be celebrated with great ceremony in this City, as first mentioned in the columns of the TIMES. It is intended to celebrate the occasion with unusual grandeur, by having a grand and imposing procession of the various Scotch societies of New-York and the adjacent towns, together with the Mayor and civic authorities, and admirers of the works of the great author.

Several meetings have taken place at Delmonico's within the past week or two, for the purpose of making arrangements and raising the necessary funds for the intended monument, which is now being executed in Edinburgh. Great interest is manifested by the Scotch citizens of this City, among whom are a number of very wealthy gentlemen. At the last meeting held at Delmonico's, the President, Mr. RICHARD IRVIN, in the chair, the following Committees were elected:

*Executive*—William Wood, Bryce Gray, Robert Mackie, Robert Dinwiddie, John Watt, John Moore, John Malthman, John Robertson, Simon F. Mackie, William Lindsay.

*Finance*—Alexander Knox, Walter Watson, John Paton, Hugh Macalister, George Mitchell, John Robertson, Simon F. Mackie, William Lindsay.

*Monument*—William Paton, Robert Gordon, John S. Kennedy, Allen Campbell, James Craig, John Robertson, Simon F. Mackie, William Lindsay.

*Site*—James Fraser, Alexander Taylor, James Brand, John Walker, John Young, John Roberton, Simon F. Mackie, Wm. Lindsay.

*Celebration*—Archibald McKinley, A. M. Stewart, Joseph Laing, John S. Dingwall, John McInnes, John Roberton, Simon F. Mackie, Wm. Lindsay.

*Invitation*—Robert Mackie, R. K. Colville, James Moir, Malcolm Taylor, Joseph Cunningham, John Roberton, Simon F. Mackie, Wm. Lindsay.

The foundation stone of the proposed statue will be laid in the afternoon, in Central Park, by Mayor HALL, when orations and other interesting ceremonies will take place. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders will turn out in full force, with their new kilts, and the different societies will appear in regalia costume.

### Sunday Morning Outrages in Williamsburg.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday, JOSEPH WERTER and ADAM SCHOENDORF, journeymen painters, called on their employer, JOHN COHEN, at his residence, in Meserole-street, near Graham-avenue, Williamsburg, and assaulted him, because he was unable to pay them wages due. COHEN, in self-defense, attacked them with a bottle, and used it with such effect that their heads showed ghastly wounds when the Police appeared on the scene. All were arrested and locked up in the Stagg-street Station-house.

An hour after this a serious altercation took place in a wretched saloon corner of Leonard and Moore streets, between PRISCILLA MEADE and CHARLES PLAINES, both colored. The woman went to the place to inquire for her husband, when PLAINES ordered her away, saying that her husband was not there. A dispute then arose between them, and PLAINES struck her. PRISCILLA then drew a knife and plunged it into his left groin, inflicting a wound that will probably cause death. She was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and her victim was conveyed to his residence, No. 117 McKibben-street, and attended by Police Surgeon CREAMER.

### The Schott Case Not a Homicide.

When Dr. CUSHMAN, Deputy Coroner, visited Bellevue Hospital yesterday for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination of the body of FREDERICK J. SCHOTT, alleged to have died from violence at the hands of PATRICK O'HEARN, at No. 73 Carmine-street, he found that the body had been removed upon a certificate of death granted by the physician of the hospital. It appeared that a post-mortem examination had been made and that it had been found that death had been caused by disease of the kidneys induced by intemperance. There being no marks of violence whatever upon the body, and no evidence that death had been accelerated by the blows which had been given deceased, the certificate was granted. The inquest will, however, be held on Wednesday, as announced, as some action upon the part of Coroner SCHIRMER is necessary in order to secure the release of O'HEARN, who is yet in custody upon a charge of homicide.

### Clever Capture of Burglars—Deserving Policemen.

When patrolling his post, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer BROSNAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, heard burglars at work in the premises of BALLENTINE & SONS, No. 134 Washington-street. Instead of giving an alarm-rap, and thereby notifying the marauders to leave, BROSNAN quietly called the patrolmen from the adjacent posts, after which, with Officer THOMPSON, he entered the building by means of a ladder raised to a second-floor window. Upon descending to the first floor they found JAMES NOLAN, CHARLES MATHEWS and JACOB DAVIS busily at work upon the safe, the back of which they had almost entirely removed. They were at once secured, and being arraigned yesterday before Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court, were committed for examination.

### Almost a Serious Disaster.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a wood-house in the narrow area between two of those huge tenement-houses at No. 3 Worth-street, caught fire from some unknown cause, but the flames were fortunately discovered before they had gained any headway, and were extinguished before much damage was done. The hundreds of inmates of the huge houses on either side were greatly alarmed by the fire, and PATRICK MONKS, a printer, residing in the front house, jumping through the window to reach the fire escape, cut his left leg severely. He was taken to Park Hospital.

### Court Calendars for Monday and Court Notices.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to July 14, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Number of cases disposed of during 1871 is 342: January, 140; February, 16; April, 86; June, 100. During June Term, Calendar entirely disposed of as far as cases were ready.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Motion Calendar for first Monday, July, will be called Monday, July 3, and defaults allowed.

SUPREME COURT.

During the month of July, 1871, the Chambers of the Supreme Court will not be held on Saturdays.

SUPERIOR COURT.

During July, August and September, the Chambers of the Superior Court will open each day, except Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M.

There will not be a Court on Saturdays during such months. All motions for that day will stand over until the following Monday.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Criminal business.

COMMON PLEAS.

Chambers will not be held on Saturday during the months of July, August and September. All motions and orders returnable on such days will stand over until the ensuing Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.*

Fell vs. Chapman. | Towt vs. Chapman.
Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Bedford, J.*

| Nos. | | Nos. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The People vs. Michael Crowley; robbery. | 12 | The People vs. James Wheeler; burglary. |
| 2 | The People vs. Michael Donahoe; felonious assault and battery. | 13 | The People vs. Roby Marston; forgery. |
| 3 | The People vs. John Lee; felonious assault and battery. | 14 | The People vs. Joseph Aaron; grand larceny. |
| 4 | The People vs. Mary McDermott; felonious assault and battery. | 15 | The People vs. Patrick Bolger; grand larceny. |
| 5 | The People vs. William Woods; felonious assault and battery. | 16 | The People vs. George Ford, William Watson; grand larceny. |
| 6 | The People vs. Hugh McCann; burglary. | 17 | The People vs. John Williams; grand larceny. |
| 7 | The People vs. Edwin Cartell, Francis Norton; burglary. | 18 | The People vs. John Stevenson; grand larceny. |
| 8 | The People vs. Daniel Sullivan, Edward O'Brien, James Kaveny; burglary. | 19 | The People vs. Emma Adams; grand larceny. |
| 9 | The People vs. Mary Bosnet, Cornelius O'Brien, Israel Lazarus; burglary. | 20 | The People vs. James Riley; grand larceny. |
| 10 | The People vs. George Flanagan; burglary. | 21 | The People vs. James Rogers; grand larceny. |
| 11 | The People vs. Jacob Wilson, William Harcourt; burglary. | 22 | The People vs. John McDougal; larceny from the person. |
| | | 23 | The People vs. Charles Joseph, William Green; larceny from the person. |

## JULY EXCURSIONS.

**Voyages to the Groves—New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island, and New-Jersey Excursions—A List of the Principal Events for July.**

Many of the readers of the TIMES have doubtless spent pleasant days upon some of the excursions of which a list was published in these columns on the opening of June. For the benefit of those who may wish to avail themselves of this mode of enjoyment, our reporters have carefully compiled the following list of the principal excursions for the month of July, from New-York, Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and Long Island, to the many delightful groves and excursion resorts within convenient distances of the City:

NEW-YORK CHURCH AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

July 6—Old North Dutch Church; steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 6—St. Paul's M. E. Church, of Newark; steam-boat *Champion*, Raritan Beach.
July 7—First Baptist Sunday-school; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Eagleswood Park.
July 11—Evangelical Mission; steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 11—Stanton-street Baptist Church; steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.
July 12—Bleecker-street Universalist Church; steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.
July 18—Charles-street Presbyterian Church; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 18—Clinton-avenue Baptist Church; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.
July 19—Sixth-street Baptist Church; steam-boat and barge, to Raritan Beach.
July 21—Reformed Presbyterian Church; steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.
July 21—Jane-street Church Mutual Improvement Association; steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 25—Zion African M. E. Church; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.
July 28—East-side Universalist Sunday-school; steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.
July 28—Old Bushwick Sunday-school; steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 28—William-street M. E. Sunday-school; steam-boat and barge, to Eagleswood Park.

NEW-YORK SOCIETIES — BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

July 4—Special excursions of steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Newburg.
July 3—Nineteenth Ward Young Men's Temperance Society; steam-boat and two barges, Spring Hill Grove.
July 3—George E. Goldsmith Association; steamboat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 4—Daniel Kennedy Association; steam-boat and two barges, to Myers' Grove.
July 4—G. B. McClellan Society; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 7—O. W. Boydance Association; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 9—Allemannia; steam-boat and barge, up the Hudson River.
July 9—Knickerbocker Society; steam-boat *Wyoming* and two barges, to Excelsior Park.
July 9—Forbes Association; steam-boat and barge, up Hudson River.
July 10—R. A. Jones Association; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 10—Liberty Guard Association; steam-boat and two barges, to Myers' Grove.
July 10—Quinlan Association; steam-boat and two barges, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 11—Fortitude Lodge, F. A. M.; steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.
July 11—J. Murphy Association; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 12—Big Injin's Association; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 12—Benevolent Lodge I. O. O. F., of Paterson; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* and barge, to Raritan Beach.
July 13—Irish Brigade Officers' Club; steam-boat *Champion* and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 13—Polar Star Lodge, F. and A. M.; steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.
July 13—Polar Star Lodge, I. O. O. F.; steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 14—Lawrence Lodge, I. O. O. F.; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Eagleswood Park.
July 16—F. M. T. A. B. Society, No. 3; steam-boat and two barges, to Excelsior Park.
July 16—Mount Nebo Lodge; steam-boat and barge, up Hudson River, (German.)
July 16—Knickerbocker Brothers; steam-boat and two barges, to Myers' Grove.
July 17—James Dunphy; steam-boat and two barges, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 17—T. M. S. A.; steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 18—Company C, First Battalion, N. G. S. N. Y., steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 18—Mechanics' Division Sons of Temperance; steam-boat and barge, to Rockland Lake.
July 18—O. U. A. M. Council; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 19—Invincibles (Paterson) Sons of Temperance; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 18—Monroe Light Guard Association; steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.
July 18—Ark Association; steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.
July 19—Templar Lodge F. and A. M.; steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.
July 19—Rose Hill Lodge I. O. O. F.; steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 20—F. M. T. A. B. Society No. 7; steam-boat *Fletcher* and two barges, to Excelsior Park.
July 20—John Hancock Lodge F. and A. M.; steamboat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.
July 21—Neptune Division S. of T.; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 21—First United Presbyterian Sunday-school; steam-boat and barge, to Pleasant Valley.
July 21—Dimond Lodge I. O. O. F.; steam-boat *Underhill* and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 22—Appleton Association; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 23—New-York Turners' Society; steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 23—Schiller Bund; steam-boat *Wyoming*, to Excelsior Park.
July 24—St. Alban's Lodge I. O. O. F.; steam-boat *Wyoming*, to Oriental Grove.
July 24—Sons of Liberty Association; steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 24—J. T. Mott Mutual Aid Society; steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.
July 24—Harlem Lodge F. A. M.; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.
July 25—Francis Noland Association; steam-boat and two barges, to Myers' Grove.
July 25—McClellan Association; steam-boat and two barges, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 25—Frolic Social Club; steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 25—William Bremen Association.
July 25—Star of Hope Lodge F. & A. M.; steam-boat *Champion* and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 26—Nassau Lodge I. O. O. F.; steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.
July 26—Steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 26—C. D. Society; steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 26—George T. Nesbit Association; steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 26—Emmet Guard; steamboat and two barges, to College Point, twelve miles up the East River.
July 27—Franklin Division Sons of Temperance; to Excelsior Park.
July 27—Star of Bethlehem Lodge; steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 27—Tompkins Association; steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.
July 30—Armenia Singing Society; steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 30—F. M. T. A. B. No. 1; steam-boat and barge, up the Hudson.
July 31—Delta Lodge F. A. M.; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* and two barges, (monster excursion,) to Dudley's Grove.

BROOKLYN CHURCH AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

July 14—Reformed Presbyterian Church; steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.
July 19—North Fifth-street M. E. Church, of Williamsburg; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 19—De Kalb-avenue Church, of Brooklyn; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* to Myers' Grove.
July 19—Young People's Union, of Twelfth-street Reformed Church, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and two barges, to Alderney Park.
July 20—Aineslie-street Baptist Church, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 20—Young People's Association of State-street Congregational Church, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 21—Central Baptist Sunday-school; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Iona Island.
July 25—Fleet-street African M. E. Church, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.
July 31—Young Men's Catholic Association; steam-boat and two barges, to Excelsior Park.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION EXCURSIONS.

July 4—Brooklyn *Union*; steam-boat *Gorgas* and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 10—Shevlin Association, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.
July 11—Warren-street M. E. Sunday-school; steam-boat and barge, to Eagleswood Park.
July 11—Isaac T. Bunce Dancing Academy, of Williamsburg; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 12—Montauk Lodge. I. O. O. F., of Brooklyn; steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 13—Brooklyn Library Association; steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 14—Knights of Pythias; steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.
July 17—Concordia Club, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.
July 17—Rosedale Club, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.
July 17—Gideon's Band, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.
July 20—Long Island Lodge, F. A. M.; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 26—Harrison Association, of Brooklyn; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 27—F. F. C. C., of Brooklyn; steam-boat and two barges, to Spring Hill Grove.

NEW-JERSEY EXCURSIONS.

July 5—Young Men's Catholic Association, of Newark; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 5—Father COLEEN'S Church, of Newark; steam-boat *Thomas P. Way*, to Oriental Grove.
July 5—Emmet Zouaves, of Newark; steam-boat *Champion* and barge, to Dudley's Grove.
July 6—Post No. 11, G. A. R., of Newark; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 6—Newark F. M. T. A. B. Society; steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 6—St. Paul's Parish Association, of Newark; steamboat and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 7—First German Reformed Church, of Newark; steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.
July 7—Hoboken M. E. Sunday School; steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.
July 11—Bergen Social League, of Jersey City; steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.
July 12—First Baptist Church, of Hudson City; steam-boat and barge, to Myer's Grove.
July 12—Calvary Church (Sixth Presbyterian) Sunday-school, of Newark; steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Oriental Grove.
July 13—Excelsior Engine Company No. 2, of Hoboken; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 13—Post No. 11, G. A. R., of New-Brunswick; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Rockaway Beach, around Staten Island.
July 14—Raymond Lodge Good Templars, of Jersey City; steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.
July 20—Hiram Lodge, F. A. M., of Jersey City; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* and two barges, (3,000 expected,) to Alderney Park.
July 21—Simpson M. E. Church, of Jersey City; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.
July 22—Thistle Band, of Newark; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Dudley's Grove.
July 31—Lincoln Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Jersey City; steam-boat and two barges, to Spring Hill Grove.

LONG ISLAND EXCURSIONS.

July 17—Astoria Lodge, I. O. O. F.; steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Bridgeport.
July 26—Excelsior Association, of Greenpoint; steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JULY 1.

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C., ex int. 115 | 200 Spring Mt. Coal. bet. call 70 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, ns. 113⅛ | 600 Pacific Mail...b. c. 42½ |
| | 15 Del. & Hud. Can. 122 |
| 70,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 111 | 100 Am. M. U. Ex. 53 |
| 2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July 58½ | 200 Erie 27½ |
| 10,000 do 58½ | 400 Reading 110⅞ |
| 10,000 do 58⅜ | 20 Panama 51½ |
| 1,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds. 99½ | 100 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 73½ |
| 20,000 Long Dock bds. 90½ | 500 do 73 |
| 3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 104 | 500 do 73½ |
| 20 Bk. of Commerce 117 | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 90½ |
| 100 W. Un. Tel. 58½ | 50 do...bet. call 91 |
| 400 Mariposa Pref. 6½ | 100 Chi. & R. I. 108½ |
| 100 H. & St. Joseph 84 | 12 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 89½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 113½ | 400 Adams Ex....b. c. 80 |
| 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 113½ | 100 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c. 53 |
| 1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 71½ | 210 N. Y. C. & H. R. 97½ |
| 100 Con. Coal of M'd. 37½ | 200 Chi. & N. W. 73½ |
| 100 W. Un. Tel. 58½ | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. |
| 100 Mariposa Mining 4 | bet. call 91 |
| 50 Mariposa Pref. 7 | 100 do 91½ |
| 500 Pacific Mail 42½ | |

SATURDAY, July 1—P. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the United States shows a further decrease of **$7,103,350**, making the total decrease under the Grant Administration, since March 4, 1869, **$233,426,424.** The following are the details of the 1st of July schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, JULY 1.

| | March 4, 1869. | July 1, 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Funded Stocks (Gold) | $2,107,840,150 | $1,888,133,750 |
| Decrease Funded Debt | | 219,706,400 |
| *Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.* | March 4, 1869. | July 1, 1871. |
| Greenbacks | $356,021,073 | $356,096,505 |
| Fractional currency | 36,781,547 | 40,582,875 |
| Gold notes | 28,775,500 | 19,886,300 |
| Three per cents | 57,140,000 | 31,885,000 |
| Four per cents | | 678,000 |
| Navy pension fund | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Past due demands | 6,422,464 | 1,948,902 |
| Accrued interest | 35,071,255 | 45,036,766 |
| In gross | $533,211,899 | $510,114,348 |
| Less gold in the Treasury | 98,741,261 | 96,683,900 |
| Total | $434,470,638 | $413,430,448 |
| Less notes in the Treasury | 16,853,529 | 9,533,363 |
| Balance unfunded | $417,617,109 | $403,897,085 |
| Decrease in unfunded debt | | $13,720,024 |
| Decrease in funded stocks | | 219,706,400 |
| Decrease since March 4, 1869 | | $233,426,424 |
| *Outstanding Debt, as above.* | | |
| Funded | | $1,888,133,750 |
| Unfunded | | 403,897,085 |
| Total, July 1, 1871 | | $2,292,030,835 |
| Total, June 1, 1871 | | 2,299,134,185 |
| Decrease of month | | $7,103,350 |

The Cash balances unemployed in the Treasury compare as follows with the close of the previous Fiscal Years under the present Administration:

| | June 30, '69. | June 30, '70. | June 30, '71. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Gold | $110,203,313 | $112,776,449 | $96,683,900 |
| Currency | 37,097,218 | 28,945,067 | 9,533,363 |
| Total | $147,300,531 | $141,721,516 | $106,217,263 |

The outstanding Circulation of the Treasury compares as follows:

| | June 30, '69. | June 30, '70. | June 30, '71. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Notes | $30,489,640 | $34,547,120 | $19,886,300 |
| Greenbacks | 356,056,832 | 356,106,256 | 356,096,505 |
| Fractional | 32,062,528 | 39,878,685 | 40,582,875 |
| Three ₱ Cents.* | 52,120,000 | 45,545,000 | 31,885,000 |
| Together | $470,729,000 | $476,077,061 | $448,450,680 |
| Bank Notes | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 | 319,000,000 |

* Exclusive of Navy Fund.

The Bank Act of 1870 directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the Three ₱ Cents as new Bank Circulation is applied for from the States (South and West) not having their fair quota of the original Three Hundred Millions, in the proportion of $45,000,000 to $54,000,000. The amount of new Circulation thus far applied for is $19,000,000. The amount of Three ₱ Cents withdrawn, $13,660,000, and notice given of further withdrawal of $1,450,000 July 31.

The proportions of the Gold in the Treasury, in the ownership of the Government, at the close of each Fiscal Year to the outstanding Gold Circulation, are as follows:

| | June 30, 1869. | June 30, 1870. | June 30, 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold on hand | $110,203,313 | $112,776,449 | $96,683,900 |
| Gold notes out | 30,489,640 | 34,547,120 | 19,886,300 |
| Balance | $79,713,673 | $78,229,329 | $76,797,600 |

The progress of our Foreign Trade, measured by the Gold values of Imports actually marketed in this country; of the Exports in Domestic Produce marketed abroad, and of the *Net* Outgo of Specie, (that is after deducting Foreign Specie brought in,) may be stated as follows—the quarter just closed being estimated:

| Gold values. | June 30,'69. | June 30,'70. | June 30,'71. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goods imported | $392,761,933 | $425,416,766 | $492,307,000 |
| Produce exported | 275,611,591 | 376,636,890 | 424,320,000 |
| Specie exported* | 37,483,604 | 31,804,939 | 85,222,000 |
| Customs | 180,043,426 | 194,538,374 | 207,438,000 |

*Net outgo.

We add the following actual and estimated figures of 1871, remarking that the Imports marketed in the last Quarter are measured by the Customs received, while the latter are taken at the corresponding figure of last year, although there is a slight gain at New-York, notwithstanding the reduction of the Tariff from 45 down to 40 ₱ cent. In regard to the value of Produce exported in the three months, we have added to the figures of last year, $95,770,000, the gain at New-York—about $8,500,000—and taken the outports only the same as last year:

| Fiscal year 1871. | July 1 to March 31. | April 1 to June 30. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goods imported | $361,222,000 | $131,085,000 | $492,307,000 |
| Produce exported | 320,050,000 | 104,270,000 | 424,320,000 |
| Specie exported* | 49,707,000 | 35,515,000 | 85,222,000 |
| Customs | 155,004,000 | 52,434,000 | 207,438,000 |

*Net outgo.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 1, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $2,328,314 |
| Increase in Specie | 2,511,235 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 12,340 |
| Increase in Deposits | 4,787,180 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 66,149 |

| | July 2,'70. | July 1,'71. | June 24,'71. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $73,032,200 | $73,181,000 | $73,181,000 |
| Loan Capital | 11,872,148 | 15,244,600 | 15,244,600 |
| Total | $84,904,348 | $88,569,600 | $88,569,600 |
| Loans | 276,496,503 | 296,237,959 | 293,979,645 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 31,611,330 | 16,526,451 | 14,015,216 |
| Other Legal Tenders | 56,815,254 | 71,349,828 | 71,361,228 |
| Deposits | 219,083,428 | 248,308,693 | 243,528,513 |
| Circulation | 33,070,365 | 30,494,457 | 30,560,606 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 83,157,048 | 57,812,558 | 60,523,920 |

The Bank Statement, as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money security, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

| | June 24, '71. | July 1, '71. | July 2, '70. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits | $248,528,513 | $248,308,693 | $219,083,428 |
| Circulation | 30,560,606 | 30,494,457 | 33,070,365 |
| Together | $274,089,119 | $278,803,150 | $252,153,793 |
| Required 25 ₱ ct. | $68,522,279 | $69,700,787 | $63,038,448 |
| Actual basis | 85,476,424 | 87,875,279 | 88,426,584 |
| Excess Leg. Ten. | $16,954,145 | $18,174,492 | $26,398,136 |
| Rate for money | 4@6 ₱ ct. | 3@5 ₱ ct. | 4@5 ₱ ct. |

The Gold and Silver movement of the week is unusually heavy. The Export from New-York in American Gold Coin, $3,235,460; of Silver and other Coin and Bars, (including $1,250,000 Mexican Silver received from Vera Cruz on Tuesday for transhipment for England,) $1,707,007. The Treasury Office prepaid $7,756,112 July Interest and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The receipts into the Treasury for Customs, $2,362,726. The Banks gain on their Gold averages, on these various operations, $2,511,235. The Banks increase their Loans $2,258,314, and their general line of Deposits is up $4,787,180. In Greenbacks the average is only $12,340 less than last Monday. The Circulation is decreased $66,149. In point of lawful Money surplus, above the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, the gain from the previous report is $1,318,638, raising the whole surplus to $18,272,783. The July Interest has been called for with unusual promptness, owing to the scarcity and recent advance of Gold.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $5,450,222, as against $4,568,310 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,866,075, against $4,483,940 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $4,973,268 against $734,600 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,362,726. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 9,708 bales.

The gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the Fiscal year just closed, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $24,610,215 | January | $28,583,876 |
| August | 29,829,290 | February | 32,992,723 |
| September | 26,903,268 | March | 38,448,670 |
| October | 22,443,471 | April | 32,634,773 |
| November | 25,383,162 | May | 34,146,019 |
| December | 22,468,108 | June | *36,507,361 |
| Total Fiscal year | | | $354,990,448 |
| Total (official,) 1870 | | | 280,628,717 |
| Increase, 1871 | | | $74,361,731 |

*Unofficial.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York for the Fiscal Year, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $96,715,875 | January | $18,837,876 |
| August | 13,572,539 | February | 18,739,742 |
| September | 16,082,468 | March | 22,139,322 |
| October | 16,659,484 | April | 18,930,074 |
| November | 24,813,352 | May | 18,019,785 |
| December | 19,840,326 | June | *17,428,487 |
| Total fiscal year | | | $221,750,215 |
| Total (official) 1870 | | | 198,245,387 |
| Increase 1871 | | | $23,504,828 |

Gold, July 1, 1871, 113¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, July 2, 1870, 112 ₱ cent.

* Unofficial.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion for the Fiscal Year are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $16,922,451 | January | $2,149,211 |
| August | 10,587,040 | February | 4,022,066 |
| September | 4,618,850 | March | 7,569,880 |
| October | 2,416,356 | April | 9,593,029 |
| November | 4,896,257 | May | 9,615,698 |
| December | 1,950,879 | June | *9,265,480 |
| Total Fiscal Year 1871 | | | $83,566,219 |
| Foreign Specie Imported | | | 9,591,731 |
| Net outgo from New-York | | | $73,974,488 |
| Total Fiscal Year 1870 | $33,497,155 | | |
| Less Foreign Imported | 12,940,161 | — | 20,556,994 |
| Increase Net outgo of Specie | | | $53,417,494 |

*Unofficial.

The clearances of Gold and Silver on Saturday, July 1, not included in above, but coming into the new Fiscal Year, were $3,125,797.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, for the Fiscal Year:

| Customs received. | | Gold Interest paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $11,130,760 | July | $17,495,431 |
| August | 15,645,257 | August | 2,122,752 |
| September | 14,704,034 | September | 3,098,005 |
| October | 11,724,402 | October | 2,112,630 |
| November | 9,570,224 | November | 14,025,558 |
| December | 18,992,817 | December | 4,568,741 |
| January | 12,326,929 | January | 16,666,108 |
| February | 12,681,653 | February | 2,454,111 |
| March | 15,651,969 | March | 4,042,915 |
| April | 12,960,609 | April | 1,036,783 |
| May | 11,159,163 | May | 15,520,492 |
| June | 10,676,314 | June | 2,372,304 |
| Total F.Y.,'71 | $147,224,131 | Total F. Y., '71 | $85,515,831 |
| Total F.Y.,'70 | 134,527,931 | Total F. Y., '70 | 86,647,054 |
| Customs, July 1, 1871 | | | $360,000 |
| Customs, July 1 and 2, 1870 | | | 638,000 |
| Gold Interest paid July 1, 1871 | | | 7,756,112 |
| Gold Interest paid July 1 and 2, 1870 | | | 6,229,230 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

| | | July 2, '70. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 112⅛@113¼ | 112 |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November | 112¾@114¼ | 112 |
| U. S. 5-20s, Jan. & July | 115½ with d.@112½ x d. | 111 |
| U. S. 5 ₱ cents., 10-40s | 110⅝@111 | 108⅝ |
| Cen. Pacific 6 ₱ cents. | 102¼ with div.@99½ x d. | 93½ |
| Union Pac. 5 ₱ cents. | 91¼ with div.@89¼ x d. | 84¾ |
| New-York Central | 96½@97½ | 99¾ |
| New-York Central Scrip | 91¼@92 | 95¼ |
| Rock Island | 111⅛@109⅞ | 117⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 112 with div.@108⅜ x d. | 101⅛ |
| N. W. Common | 72¾@73¾ | 83⅝ |
| N. W. Preferred | 87@91⅝ | 89⅛ |
| Reading | 116⅛ with div.@110⅞ x d. | 107⅜ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 45⅛@47⅞ | 36⅜ |
| St. Paul Common | 59@60¾ | 67⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 78@80 | 82⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 57⅞@58⅜ | 59 |
| Union Pacific | 30¼@31⅛ | .. |
| Erie | 27⅝@27⅞ | 22¾ |

The price of Gold advanced, on the shipments of the day and week, to 113¼@113⅜; the sales of the day chiefly at 113¼ ₱ cent., and the price closing 113¼ ₱ cent. bid. The Public Funds advanced ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1867, and the other Gold-bearing Bonds ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. At the Stock Exchange the New-York and Western Roads were held with much firmness at an advance on Friday's closing rates, but there was less actual business registered at the Boards of the Exchange than we have reported for a long time past. After the late Boards the market continued firm, and closed as follows, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 1.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 111 | 111 |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 113⅞ | *114½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 115½ | *112½ |
| American Gold | 113 | 113¼ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 110½ | 110½ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 97 | 97½ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs. | 92 | 92 |
| Reading Railroad | 110½ | 110½ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 108⅞ | 109½ |
| North-west Common | 73½ | 73½ |
| North-west Preferred | 90½ | 91½ |
| Pacific Mail | 42½ | 42½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 79½ | 80 |
| St. Paul Common | 60½ | 60½ |
| Lake Shore | 108½ | 108½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 47½ | 47½ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 58½ | 58½ |
| Western Telegraph | 58½ | 58½ |
| Erie | 27½ | 27½ |
| Union Pacific | 30½ | 31½ |
| Central Pacific Bonds | 102½ | *99½ |
| Union Pacific Bonds | 92 | *89½ |
| Consolidated Coal | 37½ | 37½ |

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., '81 114½ | 5-20 coup., '67 x.112½ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., '81 x.115½ | 5-20 coup., '68 x.112½ |
| 5-20 coup., '62 114½ | 10-40 reg. 111 |
| 5-20 coup., '64 114 | 10-40 coup. 111½ |
| 5-20 coup., '65 114 | 6s, currency 115 |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65 x.112½ | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, old 71½ | Indiana 6s, War Loan 100 |
| N. Car. Special Tax 20½ | Indiana 5s 100 |
| S. C. 6s, Jan. & July x 58 | Michigan 6s, '73 99 |
| Missouri 6s x 94½ | Michigan 6s, '78 99 |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss. 92½ | Michigan 6s, '83 99 |
| Louisiana 6s 70 | N. Y. Reg. B'ty L. 107½ |
| La. 6s, new Fl'g. Debt 60 | N. Y. Coup. B'ty L. 107½ |
| La. 6s, Levee Bonds 71 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72 106 |
| La. 8s, Lev. Bds. of '75 87 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73 106 |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary 72 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 106 |
| California 7s x110½ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 106 |
| Connecticut 6s 100½ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 106 |
| Rhode Island 6s 101 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78 106 |
| Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 47½ | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74 101 |
| Ark. 7s, Miss.O.&R.R. 47 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75 101 |
| Ohio 6s, '81 102 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76 101 |
| Ohio 6s, '86 102 | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 91 | Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. 80½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90 | Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 90 | Gt. West. 1st, '88 93 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 104 | Gt. West. 2d, '93 85 |
| Erie 1st Ext 101 | Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 85 |
| Erie 1st ind 92½ | Gal. & Chic. 2d 96 |
| Erie 2d, 7s, '79 96 | Chic., R. I. & Pac 101 |
| Erie 3d, 7s, '83 93 | Morris & Essex 1st 103 |
| Erie 4th, 7s, '80 88½ | Morris & Essex 2d 99 |
| Erie 5th, 7s, '88 83 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. 103 |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st. '77 92½ | N. J. Cen. New Bds 103 |
| Long Dock Bds 90½ | Pitts., F.W. & C. 1st x102½ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85 102 | Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d 97 |
| Harlem 1st, 7s 101 | Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 92 |
| Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s. 92 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d 100 |
| Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds. 94 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d 95 |
| Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bds. 96 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th 87 |
| Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82 118½ | Chic. & Alton 1st 101 |
| Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 110 | Chic. & Alton Inc 94 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d 97 | Ohio & Miss. 1st 102¾ |
| M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 101 | Ohio & Miss. Cons'd 96 |
| Cen. Pac. Bds x99½ | Penin. R. R. Bds 96 |
| Union Pac. 1st Bds 89 | St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 93¾ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75 104 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s 108 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d Pf. 86 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 97 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. 100 | Mil. & St. P. 2d 88 |
| Chic. & N.W. Int. Bs. 94 | Mar. & Cin. 1st 96 |
| Chic. & N.W. Con. Bs. 93 | Chic. & Mil. 1st 96 |
| Chic. & N.W. Ex'n Bs. 88 | Joliet & Chic. 1st x104 |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st 98 | Col., C. & Ind. 1st 87 |
| Han. & St. Jos. conv. 103½ | Col., C. & Ind. 2d 70 |
| Lack. & West. Bds 99½ | Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88½ |
| Del., L. & West. 1st. 100 | Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 88 |
| Del., L. & West. 2d 97 | Tol., Peo. & War. 2d. 77 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext 94½ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s 100 |
| T. & W. 1st, St. L div. 89 | Bos., H. & Erie guar. 22 |
| Tol. & Wab. 2d 90 | Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st 85½ |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York 135 | Metropolitan 135 |
| Manhattan 155 | People's 145 |
| Mechanics' 135 | East River 112½ |
| City 225 | Nassau 106½ |
| Phenix 107 | Corn Exchange 129 |
| Gallatin National 120 | Continental 97 |
| Merch. Exchange 99 | St. Nicholas 125 |
| State of New-York 112 | Park 155 |
| Commerce 117 | Manuf. & Merchants' 99 |
| Ocean 92 | Central National 104 |
| Mercantile 123 | Fourth National 111½ |
| Pacific 200 | Ninth National 112 |
| Bank of N. America 104 | Tenth National 120 |
| Hanover 104 | Bkr's' & Brokers' Ass. 91 |
| Irving 126 | |

The following is a detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending July 1, 1871:

| | |
|---|---|
| June 26—Steamer Silesia, London— | |
| Foreign silver | $40,000 |
| Gold bars | 69,995 |
| American gold | 820,000 |
| June 28—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool— | |
| American gold | 330,000 |
| Foreign silver | 1,227 |
| June 28—Steamer Wisconsin, Liverpool— | |
| American gold | 20,000 |
| June 29—Steamer Koln, Southampton— | |
| American gold | 450,000 |
| Foreign silver | 47,823 |
| June 29—Steamer Missouri, Havana— | |
| American gold | 600 |
| June 30—Brig Spring Bird, Port of Spain— | |
| American gold | 10,000 |
| Foreign gold | 7,825 |
| July 1—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool— | |
| Silver bars | 208,364 |
| July 1—Steamer Main, Southampton— | |
| American gold | 589,860 |
| July 1—Steamer Holland, Liverpool— | |
| American gold | 50,000 |
| July 1—Steamer Atlantic, Liverpool— | |
| American gold | 610,000 |
| Foreign silver | 1,254,473 |
| July 1—Steamer Periere, Havre— | |
| Silver bars | 77,100 |
| July 1—Steamer City of New-York, Liverpool— | |
| American gold | 386,000 |
| Total | $4,973,268 |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $1,258,263 90 |
| Gold payments | 7,787,321 40 |
| Gold balance | 55,192,936 84 |
| Currency receipts | 1,203,043 73 |
| Currency payments | 2,168,409 70 |
| Currency balance | 2,619,621 15 |
| Customs | 360,000 00 |

The Bank of America will pay the July Coupon of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Road.

Mr. CHARLES W. MCLELLAN, Jr., late with Messrs. DEAN, MCGINNIS & Co., goes into the house of Messrs. A. M. KIDDER & Co. from July 1.

Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, in connection with his brother, Mr. C. F. WINTHROP, continues the domestic business of the house of DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., No. 18 Wall-street, under the style of Messrs. ROBERT WINTHROP & Co.

Messrs. THOMAS & RILEY, late with DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co. constitute a firm of their own for general banking and brokerage, No. 11 Broad-street.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.


HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

The amount of the best class of securities now available in the market, at prices which render them desirable and profitable for investment, is limited in comparison with the amount of capital which must seek investment from the approaching July disbursements, and the most substantial of these must be rapidly absorbed. Preference will, of course, be given by prudent investors to those combining the best assurances of absolute safety with a liberal interest on their cost.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, **92**, and accrued interest from May 1.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.


## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.


☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued through Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and their correspondents, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Cable Transfers on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Interest allowed on daily balances of deposit accounts; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made against merchandise and approved collaterals.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.


## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashes, pks 14 | Leather, sides 5,789 |
| Bees-wax, pks 1 | Resin, bbls 1,114 |
| Cotton, bales 803 | Pork, pks 256 |
| Cotton-seed, bags 548 | Beef, pks 30 |
| Copper, bbls 86 | Cut-meats, pks 848 |
| Eggs, bbls 1,063 | Lard, pks 453 |
| Flour, bbls 11,932 | Stearine, pks 50 |
| Wheat, bushels 78,959 | Butter, pks 2,957 |
| Corn, bushels 177,278 | Cheese, pks 7,609 |
| Oats, bushels 59,562 | Tallow, pks 306 |
| Corn-meal, bbls 1,600 | Rice, pks 225 |
| Corn-meal, bags 360 | Starch, boxes 2,425 |
| Hops, bales 447 | Tobacco, hhds 1,188 |
| Hides, No 177 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs. 146 |
| Hides, bales 88 | Whisky, bbls 644 |
| Leather, rolls 107 | Wool, bales 1,658 |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—151 bales Hops, 64 bales Furs, 1,287 boxes Bacon, 230 cases Sewing-machines, 45,661 boxes Cheese, 51 bbls. Pork, 23,722 bushels Corn, 1,195 bbls. Flour, 218 pks. Butter, 150 tcs. Beef, 5,092 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Atlantic*, for Liverpool—198 boxes Clocks, 37,545 bushels Corn, 32,333 bushels Wheat, 2,600 Staves, 8,758 boxes Cheese, 40 boxes Bacon, 503 bales Hops, 48 bales Cotton, 15 cases Lamps.

By the ship *C. Grinnell*, for London—123 hhds. Tobacco, 17 tcs. Tobacco, 83 pks. Tobacco, 599 bbls. Resin, 600 bales Hops, 1,491 bbls. Flour, 7,499 bushels Wheat, 179 boxes Clocks, 234 boxes Clothes Pins, 16,610 bushels Corn, 20 pks. Axes, 55 casks Sperm Oil.

By the ship *Robena*, for London—400 bbls. Resin, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 31,317 bushels Corn, 6,000 Staves, 7,655 bushels Wheat, 150 bales Hops.

By the ship *Carin*, for London—18,494 bushels Corn, 22,757 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Resin, 108 hhds. Tobacco, 250 cases Salmon.

By the bark *Larkspur*, for Dublin—27,732 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Adelheim*, for Cork and orders—23,234 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—62 hhds. Tobacco, 8,270 bushels Wheat, 1,125 tcs. Lard, 60 bbls. Potashes, 24 bbls. Pearlash, 118 bundles Whalebone, 16 cases Sewing-Machines.

By the bark *Suzanne*, for Havre—14,095 bushels Wheat, 1,234 Staves.

By the bark *Michael*, for Rotterdam—2,564 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been inactive, yet steady, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been held with much confidence, on a materially reduced offering of desirable samples, but has been inactive since our last. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ ℔.

*Stock of Coffee in New-York, July 1.*

| | 1870. Bags. | 1871. Bags. |
|---|---|---|
| Rio and Santos | 71,847 | 100,772 |
| Ceara | 400 | .... |
| Maracaibo | 18,568 | 12,142 |
| Laguayra | 6,273 | 11,300 |
| Ceylon | 250 | 6,282 |
| Manila | 1,700 | 225 |
| Java, Government | 850 | .... |
| Jamaica | 226 | 2,937 |
| Savanilla | 814 | 754 |
| San Domingo | 435 | .... |
| Costa Rica | 3,758 | 6,123 |
| Mexican | .... | 1,749 |
| Curacoa | .... | 120 |
| Malabar | .... | 5,080 |
| Java, mats | 49,362 | 7,280 |
| Singapore, mats | 5,171 | .... |
| Grand total pks | 159,654 | 154,844 |

COTTON—The offerings for early delivery have been limited, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c. ₱ ℔., but the dealings have been on a restricted scale, sales having been reported of only 792 bales, including 542 bales to spinners, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a less extensive movement, with an advance reported of ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 9,650 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening for July, 150 bales at 19⅞c., for short time; 100 bales at 19¾c., short time; 700 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; August, 100 bales at 20c., 500 bales at 20⅛c., 1,100 bales at 20 3-16c., 300 bales at 20 5-16c.; September, 400 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19¾c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅞c., together; November, 200 bales at 18⅝c.; December, 400 bales at 18⅜c.; and today for July, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 500 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 400 bales at 20¼c.; August, 200 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 600 bales at 20⅜c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 600 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 200 bales at 20½c., 300 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c.; September, 200 bales at 19⅝c.; October, 200 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 20.14c.; August, 20.24c.; September, 19.55c.; October, 18.77c.; November, 18.47c. The receipts at this port, today, were 803 bales, including 270 bales from Charleston, 163 bales from Savannah, and 370 bales per rail.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 15½ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 16 |
| Good Ordinary | 18 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18½ |
| Low Middling | 20 | 20¼ | 20½ | 20½ |
| Middling | 20¾ | 21 | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| Good Middling | 21¾ | 22 | 22¼ | 22¼ |

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

| *Movements of Cotton at this Port.* | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 8,317 |
| Receipts last week | 14,423 |
| Receipts since the preceding week | 11,789 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870 | 1,038,413 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 769,243 |
| Receipts preceding year | 658,420 |
| Exports since our last | 48 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 606,501 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 430,242 |
| Exports for the year ending September, 1869 | 323,307 |
| Estimated stock here | 54,000 |

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

*Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.*

| | Receipts. Bales. | Stocks. Bales. | Exports to Great Britain. Bales. | Exports to Continent. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-Orleans | 5,202 | 40,799 | 1,070 | .... |
| Mobile | 1,040 | 10,632 | .... | .... |
| Galveston | 3,959 | 27,702 | 14,494 | 3,717 |
| Florida | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Savannah | 1,029 | 10,436 | .... | .... |
| Charleston | 1,180 | 4,520 | .... | 300 |
| New-York | 3,228 | 56,280 | 634 | 100 |
| Boston, Philadelphia & Baltim'e. | 2,661 | 24,331 | .... | .... |
| Total this week | 18,299 | 174,710 | 16,198 | 4,117 |
| Previously rep'rt'd | 3,870,040 | .... | 2,284,814 | 768,186 |
| Tot. since Sept.,'70 | 3,888,339 | 174,710 | 2,301,012 | 772,303 |
| Same time last y'r | 2,791,903 | 170,136 | 1,430,961 | 667,248 |

*Stock in the Interior Towns, June 30.*

| | 1871. Bales. | 1870. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Augusta and Hamburg, Ga | 3,270 | 7,150 |
| Columbus, Ga | 1,850 | 4,050 |
| Macon, Ga | 1,950 | 5,300 |
| Selma, Ala | 800 | 2,100 |
| Montgomery, Ala | 2,212 | 3,650 |
| Memphis, Tenn | 5,625 | 10,911 |
| Nashville, Tenn | 1,124 | 4,290 |
| Total | 16,831 | 37,551 |

*Statistical Position.*

| | 1871. Bales. | 1870. Bales. | 1869. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 713,000 | 554,630 | 332,420 |
| Afloat from India | 255,000 | 289,000 | 548,000 |
| Afloat from America | 117,000 | 111,000 | 80,000 |
| Stock in London | 80,911 | 27,460 | 75,380 |
| Afloat for London | 98,000 | 38,000 | 46,000 |
| Stock in Havre | 24,270 | 145,640 | 48,770 |
| Afloat for Havre | 72,340 | 74,350 | 117,412 |
| Stock in Bremen | 68,086 | 23,711 | 12,075 |
| Afloat for Bremen | 45,512 | 5,801 | 6,296 |
| Stock in United States ports | 174,710 | 170,136 | 56,021 |
| Stock in the interior towns | 16,831 | 37,551 | 4,423 |
| Total | 1,665,660 | 1,477,279 | 1,326,797 |
| Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870 | .... | 187,381 | .... |
| Excess compared with 1869 | .... | .... | 338,863 |
| Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills | 130,000 | 35,000 | 125,000 |
| Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool | 9d. | 10 3-16d. | 12¼d. |
| Price of Middling Orleans in New-York | 21½c. | 21c. | 35c. |
| Price of Gold | 113¼ | 111¼ | 137 |

*Distribution of Receipts.*

| | 1870. Bales. | 1871. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Stock Aug. 31 | 10,911 | 75,949 |
| Received since | 2,791,903 | 3,888,339 |
| Total | 2,802,814 | 3,964,288 |
| Exported | 2,098,209 | 3,073,315 |
| Present stock | 170,136 | 174,710 |
| Balance to spinners | 534,469 | 716,263 |

*Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.*

| | 1871 Great Britain. Bales. | 1871 Continent. Bales. | 1870 Great Britain. Bales. | 1870 Continent. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exports June 17 to June 30, inclusive | 72,000 | 28,000 | 56,990 | 1,484 |
| Previously reported | 484,000 | 241,000 | 583,492 | 134,488 |
| Total | 556,000 | 269,000 | 640,482 | 135,972 |
| Decrease to Great Britain | | | | 84,482 |
| Excess to Continent | | | | 133,028 |

Receipts at Bombay for same two weeks, 34,000 bales, against 43,000 same time 1870. Receipts at Bombay from April 2 to June 30, 632,000 bales, against 695,000 same time 1870. Decrease this year, 63,000 bales.

DYE-WOODS—Have been quiet at old prices. Stock includes of Log-wood, Jamaica, 337 tons; Log-wood, San Domingo, 850 tons; Fustic, all kinds, 150 tons; Red-woods, Lima-wood, 5,000 tons; other Woods, 200 tons; Bar-wood, 40 tons; Cam-wood, 20 tons; Sapan-wood, 500 tons.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more liberal supply, and quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. cheaper, with a limited inquiry noticed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,300 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 85@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 10; very good to fancy at $6 15@$6 70; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 10; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl. | $4 15@$5 10 |
| Sour Flour | 5 00@ 5 65 |
| Superfine State and Western | 5 00@ 5 60 |
| Extra State | 5 85@ 6 70 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 5 85@ 6 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 75@ 8 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 5 85@ 6 2[illegible] |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 25@ 8 75 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 5 65@ 6 10 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 10@ 8 75 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 25@10 25 |

Southern Flour has been inactive at yielding prices; sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $5 35@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in light demand at from $4 10@$5 90 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 175 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 40@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Flour, poor to good Extra | $5 50@$6 75 |
| Southern Flour, good to choice Extra | 6 75@10 25 |
| Rye Flour, inferior to very choice | 4 10@ 5 90 |
| Corn-meal, poor to choice | 3 50@ 4 15 |
| Corn-meal, puncheon | 19 50@20 00 |

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, since our last, with the advantage as to price again in favor of buyers, on pretty liberal offerings of other than prime samples. The export demand has been tame, and the inquiry from millers has been confined to job lots. The main business has been in prime No. 1 Spring at $1 48@$1 48½, and fair ordinary to choice No. 2 do. $1 44@$1 46, closing with $1 46 reported bid for the best samples of the latter. Steamer grades of Spring were quoted at from $1 38@$1 44 on a limited call. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been dull and heavy, within the range of from $1 52@$1 56, chiefly at $1 54@$1 55 for Amber, ₱ bushel. Small lots of Amber State were placed at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Of new crop Amber, sales were made of job lots, in bags, at $1 55 for Delaware, ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been depressed and irregular, with very little inquiry noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 71,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 55@$1 70, chiefly at $1 57½@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 52@$1 56, chiefly Amber at $1 54@$1 55; No. 1 Spring, (chiefly last evening,) at $1 48½ for prime; No. 2 Spring, $1 44@$1 46, afloat; Soft do., $1 40@$1 38@$1 44; White Genesee, $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber State, $1 52@$1 56, chiefly at $1 55; new Amber Delaware at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active at about steady prices, though closing less buoyantly. The bulk of the business was in dry Mixed Western at 71½c.@72½c., chiefly at 71½c.@72c. for sailing vessel grades. Yellow and White Corn was quiet, dull, and more or less nominal, with a scant offering reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels, at 66c.@72½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 71½c.@72c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat; 68c.@71c. for steamer grades; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@80c. for White Western, and nominally 85c.@88c. for White Southern. Rye continues very dull at from 95c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 15 for new State. Barley-malt rules very quiet at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in fair supply and demand at about previous quotations, with most of the dealings in Mixed Western, on the basis of 65c. for full boat-loads. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, at 64½c.@69c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 66c.@68½c. for White Western and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 1,195 bbls. Flour, 37,637 bushels Wheat and 61,267 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 1,491 bbls. Flour, 37,911 bushels Wheat and 66,421 bushels Corn, for London; 27,732 bushels Wheat for Dublin; 23,234 bushels Corn for Cork and orders, and 22,365 bushels Wheat for Havre. The export clearances hence during the week for European ports embraced 14,301 bbls. Flour, 537,985 bushels Wheat and 323,322 bushels Corn.

HAY—Bale Hay has been selling to a moderate extent at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been sparingly sought after at from 95c.@$1 95 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been dull at old rates; stock, 420 bales American, and 22,960 bales foreign, against 765 bales American and 27,436 bales foreign same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, since our last, at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ ℔. Receipts, 447 bales; exports, 1,404 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 31,468 Hides, and 352 bales do.; sales, 32,700 Hides and 235 bales do.; the latter including according to Messrs. HULL & Co.: 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 32 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21 ℔s., private terms; 350 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 ℔s., private terms; 8,300 Dry Paisandau, 20¾ ℔s., 24½c., gold, selected; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 ℔s., 23½c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20@21 ℔s., 20c.@20½c., gold as they run; 1,400 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12 ℔s., 25½c., gold, selected; 300 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Truxillo, (to arrive,) 17 ℔s., 20c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Central American, 20 ℔s., private terms; 650 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Texas, 20 ℔s., private terms; 300 Dry-salted Savanilla, 26 ℔s., private terms; 950 Dry-salted Texas, 28 ℔s., private terms; 1,700 Wet-salted Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 50 ℔s., 12¼c., gold, selected; 250 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 ℔s., private terms; 900 Wet-salted Texas, 55@60 ℔s., private terms; 1,900 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 11¼c., currency, selected; 135 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (part to arrive,) 21 ℔s., private terms; 100 bales Calcutta Cow, (part to arrive,) 10@14 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand is 148,800 Hides and 1,935 bales, (same time last year, 82,900 Hides and 665 bales,) as follows: 45,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 29,100 Dry Montevideo, &c., 15,000 Dry Rio Grande, 10,100 Dry Orinoco, 4,000 Dry California, 4,500 Dry Central American, 12,800 Dry Minas, 900 Dry Laguayra, &c., 1,000 Dry Tampico, 1,100 Dry Singapore, 4,800 Dry Sierra Leone, 7,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 13,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,800 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 135 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and irregular, since our last. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have advanced their Syrup prices, and now quote thus: Syrup, by 5 bbls., 45c.; by 25 bbls., 42c.; Syrup, extra quality, $1 22; by 10 bbls., $1 19 ₱ gallon. We quote Molasses nominally, as follows: Porto Rico at from 38c.@65c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

*Stock of Molasses in New-York July 1.*

| | 1870. Hhds. | 1871. Hhds. |
|---|---|---|
| Clayed Cuba | 6,279 | 147 |
| Cuba Muscovado | 9,865 | 1,735 |
| Porto Rico | 1,715 | 1,881 |
| Martinique | .... | 59 |
| English Islands | 1,796 | 620 |
| Grand total | 19,655 | 4,442 |

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet since our last, on the basis of $2 80 for Strained ₱ 280 ℔s. Receipts, 1,114 bbls.; exports, 1,399 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive at 47c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. Stock in yard includes 424 bbls. Sprits Turpentine, 6,045 bbls. Tar, and 20,343 bbls. Resin, against 439 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 219 bbls. Crude do., 27,859 bbls. Tar, and 37,179 bbls. Resin same time last year. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 85@$7 75 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 15@$3 65; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been utterly lifeless, since our last, and values, though quoted about steady, have been more or less nominal. There has been no demand of moment from any source, or for any kind of Oil. The offerings have been comparatively moderate at the ruling figures... Crude in bulk continues inactive, at 14½c.@14¾c. ₱ gallon...Shipping Crude rules quiet at 18⅞c.@19c. here, and 18¾c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 435 bbls. ...From the Creek the reports have been of a limited business, on the basis of $4 75@$4 90 for Lower, and $4 55@$4 65 for Upper Road deliveries.... Refined Oil has been in very slack request, with Standard White quoted for early delivery, here, nominally at 25⅛c.@25¼c., and at Philadelphia at 25⅛c.@25¼c., ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,520 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,564 bbls. for Rotterdam. And from Philadelphia, 357,497 gallons for Bremen, and 107,589 gallons for Stettin. Refined Oil in cases continues quiet at 28c.@29½c., ₱ gallon; sales, 5,000 cases. Naphtha continues inactive at 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c., in cases.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and unsettled, today. The chief operators have been busy in delivering and receiving Pork, under matured contracts, and very little attention has been given to regular trade negotiations. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 50 for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 50@$13 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been only a limited inquiry noted for new Western, on the basis of $15 37½, seller July; sales, 250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been quite dull at from 5½c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Cut-meats have been inactive, at 10c.@12½c. for Hams; 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14c.@15c. for Smoked Hams, ₱ ℔.; sales, 80 pks. Bacon continues in moderate demand, at 7¾c.@8c. for Long Clear; 8c.@8¼c. for Short Clear, and 8½c. for Stratford; sales, 170 pks. Lard has been quiet, but quoted firm, on limited offerings. Sales have been reported of 450 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@10⅝c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 10⅜c.@10½c. for Western Steam, 10⅜c. for New do., and 10c.@10½c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. New Western Steam, including seller July at 10⅜c., and seller August at 11¼c. Beef continues inactive, within our former range; sales have been reported of 110 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is very dull at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18 50@$26 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl. New Crop Butter has been selling moderately at previous prices, including New Crop State, fair to prime, 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@22c.; New Crop Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair, at 13c.@18c.; Old Crop Butter at from 10c.@12c., ₱ ℔.; the day's receipts were 2,957 pks. Cheese has been quiet since our last from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 7,609 boxes.

*Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.*

PORK.

| Qualities. | —July 1, 1871.— Total New. | Total Old & New. | Grand total, June 1, 1871. | Grand total, July 1, 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clear | 350 | 350 | 923 | 401 |
| Mess | 70,022 | 72,442 | 75,225 | 18,126 |
| Thin Mess | 1,516 | 1,516 | 1,688 | 1,061 |
| Prime Mess | 18,867 | 19,295 | 20,535 | 5,948 |
| Flank | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Prime | 8,128 | 8,128 | 7,911 | 3,880 |
| Rumps | 450 | 473 | 721 | 1,183 |
| Refuse Mess | 542 | 542 | 733 | 95 |
| Ref'se Pri. Mess | 738 | 738 | 856 | 41 |
| Refuse Prime | 779 | 770 | 224 | 71 |
| Other Refuse | 218 | 260 | 222 | 237 |
| Uninspected | 258 | 258 | 9,744 | 1,755 |
| Grand total, bbls | 102,853 | 104,776 | 118,883 | 31,899 |

BEEF.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Repacked Mess | 5,500 | 5,575 | 6,756 | 6,716 |
| Rep. Chic. Mess | .... | .... | 143 | 1,374 |
| Railroad Beef | .... | .... | .... | 20 |
| Refuse Mess | 1,486 | 1,488 | 1,427 | 1,034 |
| Other Refuse | 495 | 496 | 442 | 2 |
| Prime Mess, tcs. | 12,652 | 12,652 | 12,394 | 5,544 |
| Country Mess | 4 | 4 | 29 | 18 |
| Un'spected, tcs. | 290 | 327 | 1,682 | 19 |
| Uninspect. bbls. | 140 | 140 | 1,175 | 5 |
| Grand total, tcs. & bbls. | 20,567 | 20,681 | 24,048 | 14,732 |

RICE—Has been quiet at old rates. Stock, 1,072 casks Carolina, and 12,300 bags East India, against 1,216 casks Carolina, and 10,438 bags East India, same time last year.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 5,000 ℔s. Sisal, 3,000 ℔s. Central American, 2,000 ℔s. Campeachy, and 2,000 ℔s. Southern and Texas. Receipts, 11 bales from Vera Cruz. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@41c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ ℔. Goat have been more sought after and quoted firmer, with sales of 450 bales Mexican, 60 bales Payta, 20 bales Curacao, 20 bales East India, and 11 bales Maracaibo. Receipts have been 131 bales from Calcutta, and 23 bales from Vera Cruz. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@48c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c., currency, ₱ ℔.; Payta, 50c.@51c., currency, ₱ ℔.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c., currency, ₱ ℔.; Cape, 38c.@37c., currency, ₱ ℔.; Madras, each, 38c.@40c., currency, ₱ ℔.; Patna, 42c.@45c., currency, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been in active request, and the business transacted today has established an advance of fully ⅛c. ₱ ℔. on late quotations. Refiners were the chief business. Sales have been reported of 2,473 hhds. at 8¾c.@9¼c. for Martinique; 8¾c.@9⅛c. for poor to common Refining Cuba; 9¼c. for scant good do. do., 9¾c.@10⅛c. for grocery Porto Rico, and 11¾c.@12½c. for Demerara; also 1,899 boxes Havana, chiefly at 10⅛c. for Centrifugal, though in part at 8¾c. for Molasses Sugar. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar is quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 10¾c.@13¼c., as the extremes, ₱ ℔. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed Sugar, 13¼c.; Granulated, 13¼c.; Ground, 13¼c.; White A, 12¾c.; Yellow C, 11¼c. ₱ ℔.

*Stock of Sugars in New-York, July 1.*

| | 1870. Hhds. | 1871. Hhds. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuba | 94,229 | 79,344 |
| Porto Rico | 4,206 | 2,575 |
| English Island | 3,038 | 1,882 |
| Martinique | 290 | 1,861 |
| St. Croix | 274 | 293 |
| Total, hhds | 102,037 | 85,955 |
| Total, boxes | 106,706 | 85,994 |
| Total, bags | 276,223 | 266,582 |
| Melado, hhds | 1,330 | 10,466 |

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of 105,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8⅞c.@8⅝c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; also, 27,500 ℔s. Stearine at 11⅛c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in fair request, and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 300 bbls. at 92½c. for iron-bound pks. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 644 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been unusual dullness in the general market, and with some increase in the offerings of room, the turn of rates has been again in favor of shippers, from whom there has been very little inquiry for accommodation. Berth Freights were wholly lifeless outside the line of Grain engagements, which were also on a restricted scale, and at somewhat easier quotations. The chartering business was remarkably tame. There were some bids reported for vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades, but they were generally under the views of ship-owners, and negotiations were making very slow progress. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 175 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and 5-32d. by sail, ₱ ℔.; 31,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8d. for Corn, or 8½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 180 tons Provisions, by steam, mainly at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, small engagements of Heavy Goods were reported at 20s. ₱ ton. For an English port, a British bark, of 260 tons register, with a full cargo Naval Stores from Wilmington, at 7s. for Spirits Turpentine, ₱ bbl., and 5s. for Resin, ₱ 280 ℔s. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, of 366 tons register, chartered out and back, on private terms, and taking out nearly a full cargo (some 2,200 bbls.) of Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, a British brig, of 415 tons register, with about 2,850 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. One or two other Petroleum negotiations were reported as having been closed, without particulars.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—COTTON—Demand fair; prices advanced; Middling, 20½c.@21c. FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Family, $6 40@$6 65; the first lot Flour made from New Wheat was sold today at $6 50. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm, but market unsettled; sales New Red at $1 30; Old sold at $1 43; the quality of the New Wheat is good; some sold today which weighed 62 ℔s. to the bushel. CORN dull and drooping at 57c. RYE unchanged and quiet at 88c.@90c. BARLEY dull and nominal; no demand. Mess PORK — Full prices asked but no demand, at $15 50. LARD—Full prices asked but no demand, 10½c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light, holders firm, held more firmly; sales, Shoulders at 6c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear, 8¼c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; sales, Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c., Clear Sides, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 8¾c. HAMS—Sugar-cured irregular; sales at 15½c.@16c. HOGS—Market steady, with a moderate demand at $4 25@$4 60. CATTLE dull, but unchanged, at $2@$5. TOBACCO in fair demand and firm. WHISKY—Demand fair; prices advanced, at 89c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1.—FLOUR unchanged, with a fair demand; sales 1,900 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 4,500 bushels Fancy White Michigan on private terms, and 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 46; round lots of the latter quoted at $1 46; supply light. CORN quiet; sales 1 car nearly Yellow at 68c. Low Mixed offered at 55½c.; High Mixed, 67c. OATS scarce and quiet. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $22@$24; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—404,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—3,900 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 1,254,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—COTTON firm at 19½c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Winter Extra, $5; Double Extra, $7 50@$7 65; Winter Family, $6 40@$7 75. WHEAT dull and declined; No. 3 Red Fall inspected at the elevator, $1 12½; sample lots No. 2 Winter Red, $1 20@$1 23; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 30. CORN, in bulk, unchanged; sacked higher; Mixed, at the elevator, 52½c.; Mixed, sacked, 58½c.@60c. RYE lower; New No. 1, 73½c.; Old, 80c. WHISKY steady at 91c. PORK easier at $15 62½@$16, the latter on orders. Dry-salted MEATS higher; loose Shoulders, 6½c. BACON active and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, canvassed, choice, 15½c. LARD, 10c.@10½c. for round lots. Live HOGS steady at $3 50@$4. CATTLE easier with a large supply; sales at $2@$5 25. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, July 1.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 22@$1 22½ this afternoon or $1 22½ nominally for July. CORN active, but declined ¼c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 52¾c. OATS steady; No. 2 at 46½c. RYE quiet, but firm; No. 2 at 88c.@90c. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES firm at 89c. Mess PORK, $14 87½@$15, July; $15 25@$15 50, August. LARD quiet at 10½c. Dry-salted MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¼c.@7½c.; Short Clear Middles, 8c.@8¼c. Live HOGS firmer at $3 75@$4 20. CATTLE firmer at $3@$6. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 277,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS active; Corn, to Buffalo, by sail, 4¾c.@5c.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—COTTON firmer, but not steady; Middling, 20¾c.@20⅞c.; net receipts, 123 bales; gross, 158 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; stock, 2,192 bales. FLOUR irregular and dull, except for shipping grades; Extras, Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$7; Family, $7@$8; City Mills, Superfine, $5@$6 75; Extra, $5 25@$7 75; Family, $7 75@$10; Western Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $6@$7; Family, $7@$7 75. WHEAT—Choice Amber unchanged; other descriptions dull, and prices have declined; New White, $1 45@$1 60; Amber, $1 65@$1 70; prime Red, $1 50@$1 60; fair to good, $1 30@$1 45. CORN strong; White Southern, 82c.; Yellow Southern, 75c.; Mixed Western, 72c.@73c. OATS dull; Western, 60c.@63c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY nominal, 93½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 1.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 136,000 bushels; Rye, 14,000 bushels. By RAIL—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels. FREIGHTS very firm at 10½c. on Wheat, 9¾c. on Corn. FLOUR steady and quiet, with a city trade only. WHEAT neglected and nominal. CORN dull; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 61½c. OATS dull and easy; held about 57c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. PORK quiet and higher at $15 50. LARD quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 1,371 bales; gross, 7,480 bales; add to this 18,761 bales from samples, waste, damaged, &c.; exports to Great Britain, 1,070 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock by actual count, 61,106 bales. OATS firmer; St. Louis, 65c.@66c.; Galena, 67c.@68c. BRAN firmer at $1 15@$1 20. PORK firmer at $16 75. BACON, 8c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅜c.@10½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.@16½c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 125¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 113⅜.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—TOBACCO extremely active; sales, 171 hhds. Low to Choice Lugs at $5 75@$7; Low to Medium Leaf, $7 25@$13. COTTON steady; demand and stock light; Middling, 20c. FLOUR in fair demand, principally on orders; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT firm; Old, $1 50; dealers are offering $1 25 for New, but there were no transactions. OATS steady; demand light at 63c. CORN firm; demand light; choice Shelled at 72c. RYE quiet; Old, 95c. PROVISIONS very firm at yesterday's quotations, but small business. WHISKY quiet at 89c.; copper-distilled in good demand.

TOLEDO, July 1.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT unchanged and quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 35; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 42½; new No. 2 do., $1 38; new No. 1 Amber Indiana, $1 45. CORN steady; High Mixed, 58c.; Low Mixed, 57c.; no grade, 54½c. OATS unchanged and quiet; No. 1 at 57c.@58½c.; Michigan, 56c. FREIGHTS dull and lower; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Kingston, 6½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—COTTON in fair demand and firm; Middling, 20⅛c.; receipts, 260 bales; shipments, 208 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal. CORN scarce and firm at 72c. OATS dull, and prices have declined, at 63c. LARD dull and a shade lower at 10½c.@11½c. BACON—Demand fair, prices advanced, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.

CLEVELAND, July 1.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT—Market steady, with a moderate demand; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 38 on the spot; $1 32 seller July. CORN—Market steady, with a moderate demand, at 62c. OATS—Market steady, with a moderate demand, at 58c. PETROLEUM unchanged and quiet.

MILWAUKEE, July 1.—FLOUR declined 10c.; Spring Extra, $5 30@$5 55. WHEAT dull; No. 2, $1 24; No. 1, $1 26. OATS—No. 2, 47c. CORN easier. RYE—No. 1, 80c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; tog Osweo, 9c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 42c. RESIN firm at $2 20 for Strained, $5 for No. 1; $2 35 for No. 2, and $6 25 for Extra; $6 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 for Yellow Dip, $4 25 for Virgin.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—WHEAT quiet. RYE dull. CORN steady; sales, 2,000 bushels Western Mixed, by Canal, at 72½c. OATS unchanged; sales, 3 cars Toledo at 66c., and bag lots of State at 68c.

SAVANNAH, July 1.—COTTON tending downward; Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 198 bales; exports to Great Britain, 586 bales; coastwise, 1,238 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,047 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 1.—COTTON—Market opened quiet but firm, and closed dull and nominal at 19¾c. for Liverpool Middling; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 75 bales.

GALVESTON, July 1.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 585 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 28,287 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 50 bales; exports, coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 771 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 1.—COTTON steady; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 283 bales; exports, coastwise, 79 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,943 bales.

MOBILE, July 1.—COTTON nominal; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 170 bales; stock, 10,801 bales.

NORFOLK, July 1.—COTTON strong; Low Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 308 bales; exports coastwise, 289 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 1,513 bales.

BOSTON, July 1.—COTTON strong; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 30 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1871.


### Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th st.
THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O'AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The elections progressed quietly in Paris up to noon yesterday. The result will not be announced until today. The indications are that the Radical Republicans, GAMBETTA and LECESNE, are elected in Havre. Placards appeared in Paris yesterday proposing GAMBETTA for the Assembly on the platform of continuing the Republic under the leadership of THIERS and GAMBETTA. The success of the French loan does not bring satisfaction to the people, who regard it as a deposit for Germany. The army of Gen. VINOY is dissolved and the Army of Versailles is divided into six corps, commanded by Gens. Montauban, Bataille, Barrail, Douay, Clinchant and Bourbaki. Gen. L'ADMIRAULT is Governor of Paris. Troops are withdrawing from Paris, in accordance with the Treaty of Frankfort. German officers of the Army of Occupation are forbidden to enter Paris. There were present at the review at Longchamps 160 battalions of infantry, sixty squadrons of cavalry, twenty companies of engineers, and 360 pieces of artillery. The ORLEANS Princes are visiting M. THIERS....The Cortes discussed the Budget without action on Saturday....Prince HUMBERT has gone to Rome to meet the King, who will reach there today. Visitors are entering Rome from all directions. The first number of the *Officiel Gazette*, transferred to Rome, appeared yesterday....The loss of life by the explosion at Kidsgrove is increased by the death of several of the injured. Mr. HOWARD, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is to receive the claims of British subjects under the Treaty of Washington....Mr. ODO RUSSELL is said to have been appointed British Ambassador to Berlin.

### GENERAL.

Judge DWINNELLE, of San Francisco, has refused to grant Mrs. FAIR a new trial, nor will he recommend the Supreme Court to grant one, as he cannot ask a higher Court to do what he will not do himself.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has given a decision in the case of JOHN CAREW *vs.* ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD and others. The plaintiff is a freestone-cutter of South Boston, and, not being a member of the Association, paid $500 as a fine in order that he might fill contracts. The Court gave a verdict for the recovery of the money.

The Roman Catholic priests at Hudson, N. Y., were again denied admittance to the church there, yesterday, by the parishioners, who assembled to the number of 300. One of the priests took the names of those present, saying he had orders from the Bishop to excommunicate them. The announcement was received with derision.

The Assistant Treasurer at New-York will sell a million dollars in gold each Tuesday, and buy a million dollars in bonds each Wednesday during this month.

The miners of Amador County, California, are again on the rampage, and threaten the lives of the working miners. They seized a Mr. HERRICK, of Sacramento, and believing him to be a newspaper reporter, beat the unfortunate gentleman in a terrible manner.

A Nevada stage was robbed on Friday, by a gang of desperadoes, who tied the passengers and then robbed them. The express box, containing a small amount of money, was also taken.

A colored man was recently killed in Northern Georgia by men in disguise. Six men were arrested on suspicion, and there is said to be a general feeling in the section that they may be punished.

The New-York Yacht Squadron passed Long Branch early yesterday morning.

"Buckskin Bill," a California desperado, was recently pursued and shot by the Sheriff's officers of Los Angeles County, and before dying confessed a murder and the subsequent murder of one of his accomplices, and implicated the present Indian Agent at Fort Yuma in the original crime.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows a reduction of $7,103,349 91 for the month of June.

### Who is Responsible?

In the labored defense of the present oligarchical form of our City Government, with which Mayor HALL favors the public in his annual message, he claims as its chief merit that it reduces responsibility to a few persons. In point of fact, the responsibility is reduced to one person, and that person is the Mayor himself. The entire control of the City and County Government, under the new charter and the laws that have been passed since its adoption, is practically in the hands of four persons, viz: Mayor HALL, WM. M. TWEED, PETER B. SWEENY and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY. Mayor HALL is the only one of the four whom the people can reach, since he is the only one who is elected by a popular vote. The other four are appointed by the Mayor himself, the power to impeach them is in his hands, and consequently, as long as he permits them to remain in office, he should be held responsible for their official acts. The Common Council, under the new charter, is shorn of all power to do mischief, and as for the Board of Supervisors, it has no power whatever in opposition to the will of the Mayor. Practically, the Mayor is the Board, since he has an absolute veto power in every measure that comes before it. It would be difficult to frame a form of municipal government in which the Mayor would have, theoretically, more absolute power and responsibility than Mayor HALL has under the present charter. It matters not, so far as the public is concerned, that Mayor HALL is, in reality, only a cypher—a mere tool in the hands of the other members of the Ring; that not one of his appointments to the heads of Departments was made on his own motion, but all of them were dictated by TWEED and SWEENY. However true all this may be—and everybody knows it is true—Mayor HALL cannot plead it as an excuse for shirking the responsibility with which he is clothed by law. The theory of the charter is, that the Mayor is the sole responsible head of the City Government, and, in extolling the charter, the Mayor pledges himself to carry the theory into practice. If A. OAKEY HALL could not get a nomination for Mayor, except by promising to do as TWEED and SWEENY told him, he should not have accepted a nomination. Having accepted it, he made himself responsible to the people who elected him, and not to any clique or Ring who may have given him the nomination.

Mayor HALL being, then, legally responsible for any fraud or corruption in any of the Departments of the present City Government, the public has a right to look to him for redress. He is the man who should answer to the people for appointing to, and retaining in, office a Controller who refuses to let the people know what has become of the one hundred and fifty millions of dollars that has been disbursed from the Finance Department during the last three years. He is the man who should demand a full report of the transactions of that Department for the information of the public. If it is refused, he should present articles of impeachment against his Financial Secretary forthwith, as the charter authorizes him to do. Mayor HALL is not at all backward in answering charges against City officials, even when made by anonymous correspondents for the Press, provided the charges are of a trivial nature, and can be rebutted with some show of success. But when grave charges, involving millions of dollars, are made against the financial management of the Municipal Government, and explanations are called for by an association like the Council of Political Reform, composed of thousands of our most intelligent citizens and tax-payers, the Mayor is silent as the grave. A few days ago the Mayor wrote us a letter to contradict a statement of a correspondent about the alleged conviction of a minor criminal in the Court of Sessions. It was but a small matter, and we may presume the Mayor believed he was right and our correspondent was wrong, otherwise we should not have heard from him. But when we called the Mayor's attention to the fact that a certain carpenter's bill, amounting to $28,000, had been allowed to pass the Board of Supervisors for work done in the Marine Court, which any carpenter would be glad to do for $600, we heard nothing from the Mayor in contradiction or explanation of the fact. And yet the Mayor is directly and solely responsible for this swindle, as he is for hundreds of a like character that preceded it, and as he will be for hundreds more that are to follow.

### The Burlingame Embassy and the "New Departure" in China.

The diplomatic somersault of the Government of China, as manifested in recent proclamations and overt acts of hostility to other nations, brings again to the front the question whether the Burlingame Embassy was empowered to go as far as it did in virtually inviting the other great nations to enter the open door of the Celestial Empire. We can all remember how eloquently and specifically Mr. BURLINGAME set forth the readiness of China to range herself with the army of progress, and how heartily he welcomed Western nations into the fraternity which, with all the enthusiasm of an evangelist, he offered for their acceptance. It must be confessed that so sudden and sweeping a change of State policy on the part of the most exclusive and conceited of nations took many by surprise, and seemed almost too much of a tax upon their credulity. But the speeches were made, and were supposed to have the intelligent assent of the associate Chinese Ambassadors; the treaty was arranged, and, in due time, executed, with all the pompous nonsense of Chinese diplomacy. And here in happy hopefulness we have rested until now.

But it appears probable that in all this matter we have reckoned without our host. Our late Minister, J. ROSS BROWNE, to be sure, long ago said as much; but, as it was not pleasant to be told that we had, as a nation, been made the victims of overweening confidence and hope, the Minister's statements were neither popular nor acceptable.

A correspondent of the *Examiner & Chronicle*, writing from Swatow, under date of May 7, presents the matter in a light which is clear enough to command belief. In his letter, Mr. ASHMORE first quotes from Mr. BURLINGAME's speech in New-York: "China tells you she is ready to take upon her ancient civilization the graft of your civilization. She invites your merchants; she invites your missionaries, and tells them to plant the shining cross upon every hill and in every valley; she is hospitable to fair argument; she offers you almost free trade today." As an offset to this attractive, we might almost say seductive, invitation, Mr. ASHMORE produces three unimpeachable witnesses to show that all this liberality was a mistake, or worse, and that the Celestial Tammany Ring never thought of such a thing as razing the Chinese wall and throwing overboard the hoary traditional policy of national reticence. When news reached China that we were all aglow anent the Burlingame Embassy and its prolific promises, considerable surprise was manifested at both the performances of Mr. BURLINGAME and the results of his mission. This sentiment found semi-official expression in a letter written by a Mr. ROBERT HART, a Chinese Inspector of Customs, whose influence had secured the appointment of the Embassy, and by whose personal attention every detail connected therewith (including even Mr. BURLINGAME's salary) had been fixed. As the confidential adviser of the Chinese Government, Mr. HART certainly was likely to know just what the mission meant, and what it was intended to accomplish. Here is what Mr. HART wrote, under the inspiration of the roseate reports which came back to China respecting Mr. BURLINGAME's reception and speeches in the United States:

"So far as newspaper reports go, *the object of the mission has been misinterpreted*, and the public have regarded it as promising on the part of China the immediate performance of those very things which China sent the mission to explain to the West are so difficult of performance. The impression created by the sending of such a mission has besides been one that a generous and ignorant and unreasoning public has itself done much to puff into further dimensions. *Nothing but complete ignorance of China could have permitted to assume that the vast changes now looked for are regarded as necessary or longed for by China herself.* * * * The Press in its speculations as to the object of the mission has completely overshot the mark; it has forgotten that not one Chinaman in ten thousand knows anything about the foreigner; it has forgotten that not one Chinaman in a hundred thousand knows anything about foreign inventions and discoveries; it has forgotten that not one in a million acknowledges any superiority in either the condition or appliances of the West; and it has forgotten that of the ten or twenty men in China who really think Western appliances valuable, not one is prepared to advocate boldly their free introduction."

This is certainly, its source considered, a pretty decided overturning both of the Embassy and the hopes founded by "outside barbarians" thereupon. Another witness in the case is the Parliamentary Blue Book, (No. 9 of 1870,) where occurs a letter from Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the British Minister at Pekin, addressed to certain English officials in China, who had referred to the free way in which Mr. BURLINGAME was scattering promises at the West. On this subject Sir RUTHERFORD wrote: "As for Mr. BURLINGAME's high-flown speeches, and the expediency of calling upon the Chinese Government either to repudiate these promises or fulfill them, this has already been done, *and the disavowal quickly followed.*" This, also, seems to be reasonably good testimony.

Then comes the *Cycle*, a Shangai paper, supported by Government money and sustaining its interests. Only recently, in discussing the mission to France upon the matter of the Tien-tsin massacre, the Burlingame mission was brought in for a pointed comment, after this fashion:

"Mr. BURLINGAME had a duty to perform, and *he overdid it*. He represented possibilities as certainties, and what is in the womb of the future as actually in the present. He was a persuasive orator, but statesmanship was not his strong point. His sanguine disposition led him to forget the inevitable progress of history. And in order to give his hearers a vivid idea of the convictions he held himself, *he was led into the use of Oriental imagery which misled numbers of people*—disgusted numbers—and amused a great many more. As a matter of sober fact, China was *not what he represented it to be*, and it would have been *impossible that it should be so*. He was carried away by enthusiasm, and his hearers by ignorance. The result, on the whole, was that China, which had been misunderstood for some scores of years, was *more hopelessly misunderstood than ever*. Naturally enough, people who knew all about it were sadly perplexed and bitterly annoyed. The *real object* of Mr. BURLINGAME's mission was, to a great extent, defeated, for instead of representing the Empire as *unable*, under the weight of tradition, history, and a strong conservative party, *to meet the pressure which the energy of the day was ready to impose upon it*, he represented it as panting to meet improvement half-way. As we have said, it was not only not so, but it could not possibly have been so. Upon those who believed all Mr. BURLINGAME's fervid utterances we can hold no other verdict than that *history was lost upon them.*"

It turns out, in fact, that the Chinese Embassy was simply a movement designed to baffle the foreigners in China in their attempt to gain new privileges on the revision of the new treaty in 1868. As Mr. ASHMORE puts it pithily: "The merchants and diplomatists were sending long specifications of new favors to be asked. According to Mr. HART and the *Cycle*, Mr. BURLINGAME was sent to use his 'persuasive oratory' to tell the West that the favors *could not be granted*. To do this in a winning and successful way was his real errand."

All this comes upon us now with the freshness of a new sensation. But assuming, as we must, that a solid substratum of truth underlies the view of the case from the Chinese stand-point, the question nevertheless presents itself: Why was the Burlingame Treaty confirmed and executed by these Celestials who denounced its author as "overdoing" the duty intrusted to him, and thereby placing his principals in a false position? Therefore, despite this attempt to relieve the Chinese Government from obloquy for breaking its treaty stipulations, we are the more disposed to insist upon the fulfillment of those stipulations, especially since we see no evidence that China was forced to send the Embassy or make the treaty she now disavows so meanly.

### Mr. Peter B. Sweeny's Advocate.

There is a mystery in modern journalism somewhat akin to the authorship of the letters of Junius. It is the authorship of the letters to the Southern papers trumpeting the fame of PETER B. SWEENY. These letters are apparently written by the same pen. Their tenor is too uniform, not to say monotonous, to admit of any other conclusion. The question is, who wields that pen? To be sure the question is rather curious than important. The obscurity of the quarter in which the letters appear, and the absurd disproportion between the object of Mr. SWEENY's ambition—the Presidency—and this means of pursuing it, strip the matter of any essential interest. Still, no one familiar with New-York politics can help making the inquiry, who *can* be stupid enough to try to write up PETER B. SWEENY for the Presidency, and to begin that desperate task in the South, where opinion regarding Tammany is affected neither by corruption nor cowardice?

We think we can offer a conclusive solution of this riddle. The means of doing so are afforded by a letter in the Charleston *News*, dated at New-York, June 23. It is identical in purpose and defects of style with those which have appeared in other Southern papers, and which we have previously alluded to. It consists of stilted rhetorical praise of PETER B. and mysterious hints about "strange and startling movements in national politics," and about the astonishing virtues and attainments which make it impossible to keep Mr. SWEENY from "looming up" as a Presidential candidate.

The writer starts with the assertion that his hero's "great intellectual powers and his calmness and endurance in times of political excitement and strife among the party giants are fully known only *to those whom official engagements or social intercourse have brought frequently into his society.*" This excludes from the honor of its authorship all who do not belong to one of these two classes. He then proceeds to say: "The plan of government for the City of New-York, now in successful operation, is the offspring of Mr. SWEENY's mind." This reduces the number of possible authors to the four men who, by a legislative trick, unsurpassed in impudence and unequaled in infamy in the history of representative government, now rule New-York. Only these four know of whose mind the outrage on civil liberties and the rights of the people was the offspring. Other men may reason about it, and the *World* may repeat what it is ordered to do on the subject, but only some one of these four would have the ability to reveal the secret thus authoritatively revealed.

And now comes the last statement, which gives the clue as to which of these four writes these letters. They are verbose and inflated enough to be the work of his Honor the Mayor. They make enough parade in saying very little to resemble Slippery DICK CONNOLLY's debt statements. They are imbued with a spirit of downright audacity that is characteristic of the acts and words of the Boss himself. But this letter contains one sentence that states facts which, if the writer can be trusted, none of these gentlemen could have known as the writer himself knows them. He says: "In the walks of social life Mr. SWEENY is a kind, genial, unassuming gentleman. His benevolence is as unassuming as it is far-reaching and bountiful; *indeed his charities are so modestly bestowed that even his most intimate friends are unaware, except by chance, of the extent of his deeds.*" Plainly, there is only one person who can know more about Mr. SWEENY's good deeds that his "most intimate friends," or can even know that their extent exceeds the knowledge of his friends, and that person is Mr. SWEENY himself. By a process of elimination we arrive at the conclusion that Mr. SWEENY must himself be the writer of these letters. We had long suspected it. We did not believe any other man than he entertained any such views of his wonderful character, or suspected in him such extraordinary merits as are therein detailed, nor we did not imagine that he would suffer Mayor HALL to enjoy the exclusive privilege of publishing his own virtues.

### Insubordination in the South.

Implicit believers in that doctrine of Caucasian superiority which has been the life-breath of so many Democratic journals and orators throughout the land, must be fairly astounded at the growing insolence and insubordination of the colored people in the South. In the chivalric code of that sunny clime, there was no right more firmly fixed, or more resolutely enforced, than the right of a white man to kill a "nigger" whenever it suited his sovereign pleasure. And once the "nigger" ceased to be property, and the pastime of killing him became proportionately inexpensive, the time-honored prerogative has grown, if possible, dearer than ever. The agreeable operations of the Kuklux show how popular is the diversion in almost every part of the South, and the example of Dr. BEAN, of Maryland, by no means an isolated case, would indicate that "gunning" for negroes would soon supersede every other form of sport.

We regret to say, however, that the game, once as timid and unresisting as the most cautious sportsman could desire, is rapidly evincing a most unpleasant objection to be slaughtered. Instances are multiplying where negroes selected for the honors of sacrifice have, not only insolently objected and run away, but where, with incredible presumption, they have actually turned the tables on the hunters. We related not long since the nefarious deed of one HOLMES, a colored man, of Kentucky, who resented a playful attempt at arson and assassination on the part of certain midnight masqueraders by killing one or two of the party. This atrocious precedent has now been followed in other States. Only the other day a party of respectable white gentlemen, in North Carolina, went out for an evening's amusement with particular intent to hang, shoot, burn, or otherwise dispose of one of their colored neighbors. On entering the residence of the intended victim, it was found dark and entirely deserted. One of the party stooped on the hearth to blow the fire into a flame for the purpose of illuminating the apartment, when the perfidious colored person, who had been treacherously lying *perdu* in a corner, sprang from his hiding-place and brained the poor gentleman with an ax. His friends were naturally a little disconcerted, and the assassin, taking advantage of the confusion, capped his villainy by escaping through the back-door.

Almost identical with this was the monstrous deed of another negro fiend elsewhere, who was made the object of similar pleasant attentions from some of his white neighbors. Apprised of their approach, he hid behind a table armed with a gun, and when these light-hearted maskers, unsuspicious of danger, burst into his house, he emptied his weapon with fatal effect into their midst. Then he, too, basely fled, while his betrayed and outraged visitors mournfully retired with their dead. These are only samples of a general revolt which bids fair to make the future recreations of the Kuklux far more exciting than agreeable. We need not comment on the indecency of these proceedings. They must be patent to every true Democratic mind. As well might an obscure citizen of New-York venture to resist an Alderman, let us say, who took a fancy to beat him. We condole with our afflicted countrymen of the South under this ignominy, and can only point them for consolation to that possibly remote, but, according to Democratic prophecy, certain period, when under another political régime the liberties of the South will be restored, and every white male citizen will have, as of old, the right to shoot negroes with as much impunity as he can desire.

### The Legal Responsibility of Trades-Unions.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just rendered a decision which has important bearings on the general policy of trades-unions. These unions have among their objects, that of compelling employers to conduct their business to the greatest possible profit of the members of the unions. This is the main, and sometimes the only object of the unions. It is not in itself an illegitimate one, and is in fact the precise counterpart to that of the employers, who strive to conduct their business to the greatest profit of themselves. But, in carrying out this object, trades-unions have in some instances adopted measures that grossly violate the rights of employers and of laborers not members of the unions. It has long been a question what the legal limits of these measures were, and what means of remedy or prevention were open to the injured parties. This question has hitherto been prevented from reaching judicial definition and decision, either by the irresponsible character of the offenders, or by the desire of employers to get on with their men without recourse to the compulsion of the law.

The case on which the decision has just been rendered in Massachusetts was, however, one in which the procedure was so arbitrary, the offense so naked and undisguised, and its character so representative of the worst errors of the unions, that we are not surprised it was prosecuted to the end. It was briefly as follows: The defendants, ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD and others, were members of a Stone-cutters' Association of Boston. This Association levied a "fine" of five hundred dollars on the plaintiff, JNO. CAREW, for sending some stone to New-York to be cut, contrary to the rules of the Association, of which he was not a member. After first refusing, he paid it, under the conviction that he could not obtain men to complete his contracts if he did not. Subsequently he brought suit to recover the five hundred dollars and damages. He failed in the lower Courts, but obtained judgment in his favor in the Supreme Court. The following is the rescript:

"A conspiracy against a mechanic who is under the necessity of employing workmen in order to carry on his business to obtain a sum of money from him which he is under no legal liability to pay, by inducing his workmen to leave him and by deterring others from entering into his employment by threats or otherwise, so that he is induced to pay the money demanded, under a reasonable aprehension that he cannot carry on his business without yielding to the illegal demand, is an illegal conspiracy, and the acts done under it are illegal, and the money thus obtained may be recovered back, and if the parties succeed in injuring his business they are liable to pay all the damage they have done him."

The wrong defined by this decision may be inflicted by (1) inducing workmen to leave an employer; by (2) deterring others from entering his employment by threats; and by (3) effecting either of these ends "otherwise" than by threats, provided money is obtained or damage inflicted by either of these means. This is very broad ground. It substantially confines the trades-unions to one measure of compulsion toward employers—the refusal to work for them. Should they go beyond this, they are, by this decision, rendered liable to payment of damages.

We do not think the working men can quarrel with the justice of this decision. It leaves them the absolute control of their own action, and forbids them only to endeavor to control the actions of others, fixing on them the responsibility for the consequence of such attempts. Of course the rule applies to employers as well. It prohibits them from exercising any control over the action of workmen, other than is consequent on a refusal to employ them. It leaves to both parties the free use of what belongs to them, and only forbids interference with what belongs to others. How far this interpretation of the law may obtain elsewhere, it is not possible to say, though its essential equity and conformity to common sense justify confidence in its general acceptance. How far, if accepted and extended, it will practically serve to regulate the excesses of trades-unions, it is hard to determine. Experience and observation seem conclusively to teach that those excesses grow out of causes that can only be removed by some more intimate connection between labor and capital, as in industrial partnerships, co-operative enterprises, and a voluntary system of arbitration. Possibly, the thorough application of the Massachusetts principle would promote these methods of avoiding collisions, injurious to all concerned, by fixing more narrowly the limit within which the contending parties may operate.

## MINOR TOPICS.

We publish elsewhere, a communication from Mr. JOHN J. BOND, "Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Institution, United States." The writer recapitulates the murderous threats which have been made to deter the Protestant Irish organization from celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne on the 12th inst., and appeals to "the better portion of the community" for advice and counsel as to whether, in view of the almost certainly fatal interruption of their parade, his society ought to attempt the contemplated display or not. We think they ought to have no hesitation in acting upon the advice that they should not. We disapprove equally of the public celebration of St. Patrick's Day and of the anniversary of the triumph of His Protestant Majesty of Orange. They are equally open to the charge of being an attempt to perpetuate on this soil religious animosities having a foreign origin and a foreign significance, and are equally calculated to obliterate the bond which holds our country together—that of American citizenship. Logically, the position of the Orangemen is perfectly invulnerable. You, a professedly Protestant and American community, protect and patronize the public celebration of the memorial day of an Irish saint; we have a right to ask that you shall at least protect observances which are, to say the least, commemorative of events with which your history is more intimately identified, and without which your battle for republican freedom would have proved infinitely harder, if it had ever been possible at all. Admitting all this, the Orangemen of New-York need hardly be reminded that the "better portion of the community" are compelled to quietly endure oppression much more galling than is involved in refraining from a celebration of the battle of the Boyne. As Protestant Irishmen, their feelings may be outraged by being compelled to virtually admit that Roman Catholic terrorism has temporarily got the better of us. As citizens of New-York, they can hardly evade the obvious necessity of refraining from an unnecessary public demonstration which is pretty sure to end in riot and bloodshed.

During the past month the public debt has decreased $7,103,349 91, showing an increase of $3,439,358 33 over the diminution for May. During the first six months of 1871, the public debt has been decreased by a total amount of $40,036,998 85, or by an average monthly sum of $6,672,826 49. The total amount of our national debt on July 1, less cash in the Treasury, is set down at $2,292,030,834 90, or, on a basis of thirty-eight millions of population, equal to $60 30 per head. This is less than half the existing burden of the national debt of Great Britain, and bears a still smaller proportion to the new national burdens of France, reckoned in proportion to population and resources.

The irrepressible GAMBETTA is coming to the surface of French politics again. His adherents now propose him for the Assembly on the platform of the continuance of the Republic with THIERS and GAMBETTA at its head. Here is a notable device for reconciling the Reds and the Respectables—that is to say, for mixing oil and water. The proposal to run a ticket in 1872 having HENDRICKS for President, and WENDELL PHILLIPS for Vice-President, would hardly be more amusing. Late events must have dulled the wits of the Parisians very considerably if they fail to perceive how huge a joke is this latest electioneering move.

The people of Connecticut are making a well-founded demand for a reduction of fares on the New-York and New-Haven and on the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. From tables furnished by the Hartford *Courant* we find that a traveler, passing over the 31.77 miles which separate New-York from Greenwich, has to pay at the rate of 3.14 cents per mile, while, crossing into Connecticut, he has to pay for transport over 44.80 miles at the average rate of 4.68 cents per mile. A through passenger from New-York to New-Haven pays at the rate of about 3 cents per mile, from New-York to Boston at the rate of 2.54 cents per mile through Connecticut; while if he travels only from New-Haven to Springfield he pays 3.37 cents per mile, and in going from station to station at an average rate of 6.24 per mile. In view of the fact that in New-York State both the Central and the Hudson River Railroads are limited by statute to 2 cents per mile, a slight addition only being allowed to the latter during the four Winter months, there is obvious justice in the bill now before the Connecticut Legislature providing for a uniform charge of 2 cents per mile on the two great railroads of the State. A petition in its favor is being extensively signed, and ought to be seconded by that pretty numerous body of New-Yorkers residing along the northern shore of the Sound.

That undemonstrative but exceedingly self-possessed individual whom a large proportion of Frenchmen are becoming accustomed to recognize as HENRI V. is more of a diplomatist than he has hitherto obtained credit for. Witness his very palpable bid for the support of the army and its Imperialist Generals, contained in a letter reproduced from our latest European files. The Comte DE CHAMBORD can hardly find words strong enough to express his admiration of the conduct of the troops under MCMAHON, and fairly overwhelms that military leader with praise of his admirably-conceived and ably-executed plans which culminated in the suppression of the Commune. The Comte has also his expressions of horror and condemnation to bestow upon the atrocities perpetrated by the vanquished Socialists. Of the soldiers of the line, who were also guilty of sundry atrocious excesses, the Comte exclaims: "What self-denial, what bravery, in the performance of their lamentable duty." Clearly, in spite of Sedan, the army has survived to be courted by all the aspirants for power.

The half measure of emancipation adopted by Spain toward the slaves of Cuba has not proved at all satisfactory in its results. It is admitted that the decree of June, 1870, virtually prolongs slavery in Cuba for twenty years. Under this act, the children born of slaves are really condemned to a state of bondage for the first eighteen years of their life, and can then only escape by marriage the prolongation of virtual slavery for four years longer. The abolition of the lash has been effected merely on paper, and almost the only consequence of this provision has been the opening up of a new source of black-mailing to Cuban officials. The older slaves, who, under the title of *emancipados*, were placed by the act under the protection of the Government, have been, by so-called labor contracts, virtually resold to their former masters. Under these circumstances it is impossible to deny the significance of a declaration quoted by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to the effect that the revival of slavery would certainly follow the crushing out of the Cuban insurrection, or to avoid their conclusion, that in a struggle where one party is fighting for liberty and the other for slavery, it is impossible to sympathize with Spain and the Spanish party in Cuba.

## THE INDIANA TRAGEDY.

### Further Particulars of the Well-Planned Scheme of Murder and Arson—Scraps of Family History—Condition of the Wounded Men.

*From the New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger, June 27.*

The attempt of unknown assassins to murder the Moody family, near Orleans, Sunday morning, is one of the most dastardly outrages that has been committed in Southern Indiana for years. The vile miscreants evidently went to the house for the purpose of murder, and designed to cover up their crime by the destruction of the building and the bodies of their victims. Fortunately, they did not succeed in accomplishing their purpose, although Mr. THOMAS MOODY and his brother-in-law, Mr. LEE, received very severe pistol-shot wounds, and MOODY's sister, Mrs. TOLIVER, was seriously burned by the benzine thrown into the house for the purpose of destroying it. The parties who committed the act had other motives than robbery. There can be little doubt that the object was to destroy the entire family by murder and arson, and had their scheme been fully accomplished, we very much doubt whether any one would ever have suspected foul play.

The facts gathered by telegraph, and from other sources, fully warrant the belief that the crime was thoroughly planned before-hand by some one well posted in the object to be accomplished. There is every evidence that the assassins were well armed with deadly weapons, as eighteen buckshot were found lodged in the rails of the fence over which Mr. THOMAS MOODY was climbing when he was shot. That the murder of the three MOODYS, Mrs. TOLIVER, and Mr. LEE was not accomplished, is no fault of the assassins. It was evidently their intention to destroy them all by murder, or in the flames that they expected to follow their incendiary acts.

In this connection it would not be out of place, perhaps, to give a little history of the MOODY family, and their relation to the TOLIVERS. About a year ago Mrs. TOLIVER, the lady above mentioned, then Miss MOODY, married a wealthy farmer by the name of TOLIVER. The grown sons and daughters of Mr. TOLIVER were bitterly opposed to the match, and it is intimated that this circumstance caused a bitter feeling to spring up between the MOODY and TOLIVER families. Last Fall Mr. TOLIVER met with a violent death by a runaway accident. Previous to his death he had made preparations to go South to purchase some property, and had laid up about $2,000 in cash in the house. Soon after his demise application for letters of administration was applied for by one of the sons of Mr. TOLIVER. The widow also applied for letters of administration. There was quite a controversy between the MOODYS and TOLIVERS as to who should administer upon the estate. This controversy resulted in the slander suit brought by THOMAS MOODY against SIMPSON TOLIVER in the Lawrence Circuit Court, upon the ground that he was falsely accused of stealing. On the other hand the TOLIVERS tried to have MOODY and Mrs. TOLIVER indicted for stealing the $2,000 alleged to have been in the house at the time of his father's death. It was in evidence before the Grand Jury that Mrs. TOLIVER was seen to go into the room where the money was deposited the night Mr. TOLIVER was killed and as it had never been seen thereafter it was natural to suppose that she took it. As the law does not contemplate that a wife can commit a larceny by taking funds belonging to her husband, no bill was found. The slander suit, however, was decided against TOLIVER and in favor of MOODY, the jury giving a verdict for $1,600. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State and is still pending.

The law-suits and the bad blood which naturally arose in consequence of the connection by marriage of the two families, made their feelings toward each other very bitter, and it is said each party have made open threats against the other. This fact being well known in the community where the families reside, has caused some to connect the TOLIVERS with the attempted assassination; but as there is no evidence against them, so far as we can learn, and they still remain at their homes, the suspicion is probably groundless.

From a gentleman who came in from Orleans this morning, we learn that Mr. THOMAS MOODY is getting better, and hopes are entertained for his recovery. Mr. LEE is not getting along so well. The excitement is still high in the vicinity of the deed, and every effort is being made to discover a clue to the perpetrators.

## EXPRESS ROBBERY.

### Twelve Thousand Dollars Stolen—How the Thieves Were Captured.

*From the Mobile Register, June 24.*

On Sunday morning last, the Southern express-car, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was robbed of its safe and contents, amounting to upward of $12,000. It seems that the messenger went to sleep in his car, and upon the arrival of the train at Okatibbee, the car was entered, the safe rolled to the edge of the door, and then thrown out, after the train was in motion. The person committing the robbery was bare-footed, and did his work so quietly, that it was only when the train was near Meridian that the messenger discovered that his safe was gone. Upon making known the fact of the robbery at Meridian, the express people at that place immediately started in search, and at about 8 o'clock in the morning, found the safe in the woods, a short distance from Meridian, cut open with some sharp instrument and its contents rifled. To show by how slender a thread experienced detectives ferret out cases and bring the offenders to justice, we will briefly state the manner in which the robbers were caught, and a portion of the money recovered. In the vicinity of Meridian, some five miles distant, in a region known as the Mountain Range, accessible only by bypaths, are a set of the most worthless negroes in the country—desperadoes and cut-throats—who, for years, have been the terror of the whole country. They have depredated upon the stock of the inhabitants, but as a general thing confined their attention to robbing the cars of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and to such an extent that, we are reliably informed, the Company has lost in this manner about $20,000 in the past two years. It was their practice, when the train stopped at water or wood stations, to open the doors of the cars by means of keys which they had made expressly for that purpose, and several of the gang entering and then closing them. When the train was put in motion, the parties concealed in the cars would roll out the freight, which would be picked up and carried away by others of the gang stationed at given points for that purpose.

The leaders of this gang of highwaymen, said to be thoroughly organized, were ALBERT GRIER, an escaped convict from the Mississippi Penitentiary, and WASH CROSBY, against whom ten indictments are now pending. Both are negroes of desperate character, and have been frequently hunted and shot at, but always managed to make good their escape. So bold had they become, that, surrounded by their gang, they would stand in some of the mountain passes and openly defy arrest. CROSBY is the worst of the two, and it is now pretty well known that it was his party who got up the Meridian riot, during which Judge BRAMLETTE was killed.

Upon finding the safe the express people went to the house of a negro, said to be honest, living on the edge of the mountain, and from him learned that on Sunday morning he was aroused by a party of negroes asking where was his ax. Being very much afraid he did not go out, but told them where it could be found. From this the detectives were satisfied it was used for the purpose of breaking open the safe, and that the robbery was committed by the gang living in the mountain, which was still more apparent by discovering a fire a little further on, and the charred remains of express papers and the messenger's leather pouch. Not daring to go any further, for fear of being murdered, assistance was had and the mountain scoured. CROSBY's house was entered, the receptacle for nearly all the stolen property of the gang, and his wife was seized and taken to Meridian. From her it was ascertained that the robbers had gone south of Meridian.

Capt. QUINN, the Chief of Police here, being advised of the robbery, on Tuesday arrested two negroes on suspicion, wearing new suits, and spending money freely, and they were readily identified. The detectives worked their points so finely and well, that yesterday CROSBY, finding that all was known, confessed to the robbery, and, from information he gave, his proportion of the money, $4,000, was found secreted near Whistler. GRIER is still very reticent, and refuses to tell where his share of the plunder is secreted.

### Notes Concerning Amusements.

"Trodden Down" at the Olympic, and "Through by Daylight" at Wood's, are the novelties for to-night. Elsewhere, last week's performances will be repeated. The final rehearsals of "The Long Strike" at Wallack's, of "The Man O'Airlie" at Booth's, and of "Delmonico's" at the Fifth-avenue are now being had. Several special matinée entertainments are to take place to-morrow.

# SHOCKING MURDER.

## Gen. O. S. Halstead Shot Dead in Newark.

### His Paramour's Room the Scene of the Tragedy—The Murderer a Jealous Rival—The Latter Arrested—Verdict.

Newark was literally thrown into a tumult of excitement, yesterday morning, by the announcement that Gen. OLIVER S. HALSTEAD, Jr., who, under the name of "Pet" HALSTEAD, had become extensively known, had been shot in the room of a woman of the worst character by an infuriated rival in her affections. The lower part of the building No. 95 South-street, in which the murder occurred, is occupied by JOHN SPIES as a lager-beer saloon. The second story is divided into tenements, one of which was the immediate scene of the murder. It is rented by Mrs. MARY S. WILSON, the heroine of this infamous tragedy. She is the wife of MICHAEL WILSON, a stone-mason, from whom, however, she has been separated for several years. She is thirty-seven years of age, and has several children living in Newark, the oldest of whom is an exemplary young man, holding a responsible business position. Adultery is said to have been the cause of her separation, and since it took place she has been known to the Police as a woman of bad character.

About seven years ago this woman became acquainted with the murderer, GEORGE BOTTS, otherwise known as "Charcoal," from his trade of a peddler of charcoal. He is an Englishman of huge frame, standing six feet and two inches high, is forty-six years of age, and has a wife and children in Newark. From his trade, it is said, BOTTS drew a comfortable income of over $3,000 a year. As soon as he became acquainted with Mrs. WILSON he installed her as his mistress, and at other places where she had been previously living in the city he paid her rent. Prior to April last she had been living at No. 110 Tichenor-street with another woman of kindred character.

Early in April Mr. HALSTEAD, acting as the legal counsel of Mrs. WILSON, rented rooms for her of Mr. SPIES. Mr. SPIES knew nothing of the character of the woman, supposing, naturally enough from Mr. HALSTEAD's representations, that she was entirely respectable; and, indeed, he had no positive evidence for believing her otherwise. She came and went, sometimes alone, sometimes in company with others, and received not a few "callers." Mr. HALSTEAD was there frequently for the purpose of "legal consultation," it was believed. He seemed to exercise very little secrecy in regard to his movements. He came usually during the day, and his presence excited little or no remark in SPIES' family.

After a time, however, the liason became known among HALSTEAD's acquaintance, exciting special comment because of the social incompatibility of the parties, he being an educated man, while the woman held a low place in a very inferior grade of society. BOTTS, of course, could not long remain ignorant of the affair, and after it came to his ears he complained to many of the neighbors, but not in a threatening tone. HALSTEAD had also spoken to a Police officer with reference to protecting Mrs. WILSON from the persecutions of BOTTS. Nothing of an absolutely hostile nature had passed between the parties, so far as known.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning there was a loud knocking at a side door leading to Mrs. WILSON's tenement, and in response one of the daughters of Mr. SPIES rose and inquired what was wanted. A man, whom she recognized as BOTTS, replied that he wished to see Mrs. WILSON. The girl told him that no such person lived there, and that unless he retired she would ask her father to call a policeman. BOTTS then went away after, making a little speech to the effect that he loved Mrs. WILSON better than his life, and that she would not marry him, although they had lived together seven years. Miss SPIES told him if he did not go away she would throw a pail of water over him; he did not say anything then; she told him she would call for the Police; he said he did not care if she called twelve policemen; but walked off.

At 7 o'clock the milkman came. This time the door was opened by one of SPIES' boys, and when he returned from the kitchen with the can for the milk he found BOTTS stealing upstairs. Miss SPIES saw BOTTS upstairs, at Mrs. WILSON's door, at this time; he was pounding at Mrs. WILSON's door; he asked if she was in there; she told him no; he came down-stairs and went out; about an hour afterward he came back; when he got upstairs he asked Mrs. WILSON to open the door. Miss SPIES testifies: I then heard him break open the door; when he was in that room I heard him ask her to open the other door; heard no reply; I heard Mrs. WILSON scream when he was pushing the bedroom door; I was standing at the foot of the stairs when I heard the second door broken open; I heard them making a noise by pulling each other around, and Mrs. WILSON came running down-stairs; I heard one pistol-shot before Mrs. WILSON came down-stairs; I heard the shot right away after the second door was broken open. When the shot was heard, Mr. SPIES, who by this time was moving, exclaimed "He's shot," having reference to Gen. HALSTEAD, who was known to be in Mrs. WILSON's room.

BOTTS being, as stated, a man of great physical power, had found no difficulty in bursting the door of the outside one of the two rooms. He then demanded admission to the inner room in which were the other two parties. This bedroom door was locked. Mrs. WILSON heard him coming. He asked to come in. She made no answer, and Mr. HALSTEAD told her not to open the door. Mr. HALSTEAD was in the first room when BOTTS came to the door. He was not in the bedroom. He retreated to the bedroom, and was there when BOTTS burst open the door. Mr. HALSTEAD was then holding the door trying to keep it shut. Mrs. WILSON saw BOTTS pushing against the door. He had a revolver in his hand. He pushed the door open a little ways and she saw the revolver. She was standing a little ways from the door, and said, "Don't shoot." He said, "I'll shoot you." Mr. HALSTEAD beckoned to her and said, come. He was not able to keep the door shut, and BOTTS burst it open. He and HALSTEAD clutched; neither said anything. Then Mrs. WILSON heard the pistol go off. Mr. HALSTEAD said, "I'm shot." He said nothing to BOTTS except "please don't shoot again." He asked Mrs. WILSON to get the pistol away from BOTTS. She saw the pistol in BOTTS' right hand. She tried to get the pistol, but he held his hand up, and she could not reach it. Mr. HALSTEAD didn't say he was shot until he asked her to get the pistol, but she heard the report. She told him she couldn't get the pistol, and he said "I'm shot." Then BOTTS let him go. He had hold of him before. HALSTEAD then staggered and fell. Mrs. WILSON said to BOTTS, "Oh, you've shot him; you'll hang;" and he said, "Well, I'll hang." He grabbed for the woman as if going to shoot her, but he went away without hurting her.

At this point Mr. SPIES rushed into the room, and found Gen. HALSTEAD lying on a lounge, with a pistol wound in the breast, and Mrs. WILSON hanging over him, frantically crying, "What a wicked woman, what a wicked woman I am." He was removed to the sitting-room and laid upon a sofa. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, but the fatal bullet had done its intended work. He breathed for about twenty or thirty minutes after the shot was fired, but never spoke. BOTTS, after firing the shot, came directly down stairs, and walked leisurely along South to Herman, down Herman to Thomas, up Thomas to Railroad-avenue, crossing which he again entered South-street, and proceeded on toward South Broad. Officer THOMAS CALLEN ran after him, the crowd following, and overtook him a short distance from the avenue. He surrendered himself without resistance. CALLEN said, "GEORGE, what have you been doing this morning?" He replied, "I have been having a shooting affair." "Who have you shot," he was asked. "PET HALSTEAD," he answered, and added: "PET wanted to have her all to himself; he wouldn't divide, so I fixed him; I have got satisfaction and I don't care if I swing for it; I suppose I shall be locked up over the Fourth, but I'll have a better Fourth than he will." BOTTS wanted to treat the crowd in honor of his performance. The officer then told BOTTS it was a bad affair and that he must come with him to the station-house. He said it was bad to get into a scrape on account of a — (using an opprobrious epithet.) The policeman then asked him if he had the pistol with him, and he said no. He then took him up Broad-street to the station-house, where a six-barreled revolver was found upon him with one of the barrels empty.

In the afternoon Coroner CHASE held an inquest, with the following gentlemen as a jury: John Dunnam, James M. Clark, Richard L. Heddenberg, John Edwards, William Wilds, Henry G. Disbrow, Jotham S. Campbell, Samuel Collins, George Matthews. They viewed the body at the house, lying just as it fell upon the floor. The wounds were found to have been evidently made by the same bullet. On the table were the remnant of the splendid supper of the night before. Major GEORGE B. HALSTEAD, a brother of the murdered man, was in the house when the Jury came. The Jury having returned to the office of the Coroner, Mrs. WILSON appeared before them. She was well dressed in a drab dress trimmed with black lace, and wore a red shawl. She is a prepossessing-looking woman, a little past the prime of her beauty.

After the evidence of PATRICK DEGAN, a police officer, which was unimportant, Mrs. WILSON was called upon for her testimony in the case. She gave an account of the shooting, as it has been narrated, and said in addition, "I live at No. 95 South-street; I have lived there since the 1st of May; occupy the back room and hall bedroom of the third floor; one other family lives in the house; he is the landlord and keep a saloon on the first floor; I don't remember his name; I live alone; I know OLIVER S. HALSTEAD, Jr.; have known him three and a half years; he was at my house yesterday; he came there about noon; I came home just as he came; I was present at a difficulty which occurred between him and another man this morning about 7 o'clock; the name of the other man was GEORGE BOTTS; there was no clothing put on or taken off Mr. HALSTEAD after he was shot; the young ladies who lived down stairs came up after he was dead; he only lived a few minutes after he was shot; I am thirty-seven years of age; I do not live with my husband, whose name is MICHAEL WILSON, a mason doing business in this city; have not lived with him for six years; I heard one loud report; do not remember of hearing more than one shot; BOTTS did not leave his pistol in the room; Mr. HALSTEAD did not have any pistol in his hand, or anything else; HALSTEAD had hold of BOTTS around the waist; I have known BOTTS about six years; BOTTS had wanted to marry me; I refused to marry him; BOTTS is in the charcoal business and lives at the Eighth Ward Hotel; he has been married, but divorced from his wife; he has six children, two of whom are out West and the rest in the country; HALSTEAD did not say anything after he fell, only groaned.

Lieut. KIRWAN, of the Police, testified to facts in regard to the revolver, and Miss SPIES made her statement, concerning the entrance of BOTTS in the morning, just before the murder.

The jury last evening returned the following verdict:

"We find that GEORGE BOTTS, of the City of Newark, on the 2d day of July, 1871, in said City of Newark, in the County of Essex, did feloniously kill and murder OLIVER S. HALSTEAD, Jr., by shooting him in the left breast with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet."

Gen. HALSTEAD was fifty-two years of age, having been born in 1819. His father, Hon. O. S. HALSTEAD, was Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey between 1830 and 1840, and the family has been a respected one for many generations. The young HALSTEAD while pursuing his studies at Princeton College began to give evidence of first-class abilities, and after his graduation, in 1838, he commenced the study of the law in his father's office, pursuing at the same time political schemes. Admitted to the Bar in 1842, he soon gained a good practice in Newark, but left it in 1849 to go to California, under the influence of the gold fever epidemic which then raged among the young men. He remained there only two years, returning in 1852, in time to engage in the Presidential campaign of that year. He afterward figured in State politics until the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency in 1861, when he went to Washington. There he remained during the war, and from that time to the present has been known from one end of the country to the other as a lobbyist and wire-puller.

With Mr. LINCOLN he was on very friendly terms, and was at all times well received in his family circle. Since the war he has figured principally as the friend of Senator SPRAGUE, who traveled under his management and whose speeches were of HALSTEAD's composition. His career has, from first to last, been full of eccentricities, and has been distinguished by many strange and rapid transformations. While he has never acted with any party since the disruption of the old Whig Party in 1854—and has never been an officer-seeker—he has done some good service in exposing corruption and imbecility.

His letters attacking MCCLELLAN and praising KEARNY during the war, his connection with the SPRAGUE-ABBOTT imbroglio at Washington, in 1869, tended to give him notoriety, as did the "Halstead Battery," a submarine explosive engine, calculated for use in naval battles, which was invented by him and widely talked of. To build it he obtained assistance from many of the leading men in the country, but, like many of his schemes, it was never successful. Four years ago he had a suit with Dr. TYNG's son for its possession, in which he was successful, and in which his notoriety was increased.

He leaves a wife and six children, among whom are two sons of twenty-five and twenty years of age. Mrs. HALSTEAD, whom he married in 1840, is daughter of the late STEPHEN MEEKER, one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Newark—who died in 1868. She possesses in her own right a considerable property, and the family of the deceased are, therefore, in good circumstances. The funeral takes place on Wednesday. This is the only murder which has occurred among the 125,000 inhabitants of Newark during the last four years.

# GEORGIA.

### All About the Great Railway Case—The Struggle for the Lease, and the Result—The Injunction—The Weather and the Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Monday, June 26, 1871.

During the past week the worthy citizens of this respectable burgh have not thought or talked as much as usual about the wet weather, the damage to the cotton crop, and "killing grass." The subject of attention and conversation was the great injunction case against the proposed lease of the Macon and Western Railroad (from Macon to Atlanta) to the Central Railroad (from Macon to Savannah,) to which I made allusion in a former letter. As the case is one in which several prominent capitalists of New-York are concerned, directly as stockholders and directors of the Macon and Western, and indirectly as the principal stockholders of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, the great competing line from here to the sea, and the rival of the Central, it may be interesting to make some extended mention of this important suit, in which very large sums of money are involved, as well as some very nice questions of railroad law effecting the construction of charters and the public good.

GEORGIA RAILWAY HISTORY.

The Central Railroad and Banking Company, chartered originally to run from this city to Savannah, has acquired, by lease and arrangement, exclusive control of the line from here to Columbus, on the Chattahoochie, and thence to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, as well as of the line from here to Albany, in South-western Georgia, and to Eufala, Ala., and the line from Gordon to Milledgeville and Eatonton, in Middle Georgia. It has become, owing to excellent management, intelligent foresight, active enterprise, and large control of money, the leading railroad in the State, and has mainly contributed to making Savannah what she is—the finest commercial sea-port of the South Atlantic coast. Having thus the monopoly of the transportation through the richest agricultural districts of Georgia and Alabama, it used its power, it was thought, too exclusively for the benefit of Savannah, and a competing line from here to the coast at Brunswick has been built, after many years of trial and endeavor.

SOURCE OF THE COMPETITION.

The Macon and Western Railroad, which has always been admirably managed and very successful, is the feeder from the north of both rivals, distributing its freight and passengers at this place. While it is an independent company the chances are equal for both, and the competition secures to the public the reasonable rates of freight and fare which always result from a healthy rivalry. It is the obvious interest of the Central Railroad—acting selfishly as corporations always act—to break down the Macon and Brunswick, and in no way could this object be more thoroughly effected than by obtaining control of the Macon and Western, thus making that line feed the Central alone, leaving the Brunswick to die of inanition. This latter road was expressly chartered for the purpose of creating competition in the interest of the public. The State has advanced upward of three millions of dollars to aid in building it, and the City of Macon, with the view of protecting her own interests and securing the advantages which she now possesses as a railroad centre and distributor of supplies, contributed largely to the construction of the road to Brunswick. Were the lease of the Macon and Western to the Central consummated, the Brunswick would be obliged to depend altogether on local travel and freight, which would be wholly inadequate to pay the running expenses until the country which it traverses becomes thickly settled and prosperous; the State would have no security for the payment of the millions due her but the iron and cross ties; and Macon would lose all she has invested, and the public, for whose benefit the competition was created, would become wholly dependent on the mercy of a rich and powerful corporation. This is, I believe, an accurate statement of the relative position of the parties involved.

PUTTING ON THE SCREWS.

For some time past a great deal has been said in the newspapers about the immediate construction of a railroad from Tennville, in Washington County—a station on the Central Road—to Atlanta, which would bring the North into direct and shorter communication with Savannah; and leave the Macon and Western Railroad and the City of Macon "out in the cold." There were Boards of Directors and stockholders and public meetings, all of whom "went through the motions" of building the new road right away. The Central nodded its big head and looked knowing, but refused to declare whether it favored or opposed the project. "Reliable parties, likely to know about it," stated confidentially that the Central favored the new road, and would find the money in order to get round Macon, and hinted that the only way to avert the disaster was for the Macon and Western to have bans published and marry the Central immediately. But, there had been so much talk of this kind, the public paid no particular attention to it. Many did not believe one word of it, and very few suspected that it might be a dodge to force Macon and the Macon and Western Railroad to agree to the terms of the Central.

A SURPRISE.

Thus matters stood until one fine morning in May, (one of the few fine mornings in that "merry, merry" month.) when a portion of the Directors of the Macon and Western Railroad met in this city, at an extraordinary meeting, and agreed to lease all their chartered rights to the Central, and the lease was executed and the property conveyed before the sun set on that day. The consternation of the Maconites, of those interested in the Macon and Brunswick, and of those opposed to the lease on any terms or under any circumstances, is more easily imagined than described when they awoke and found that the Central had "gobbled" the Macon and Western. "If this thing is allowed to stand," said the Macon man, "this city will be soon nothing but a way-station. It will be impossible to stand the freights the Central will put upon us." "If this mammoth monopoly," said indignant stockholders of the Macon and Brunswick, "are permitted to perpetrate this outrage, our road is gone up. It is a conspiracy to ruin us and the City of Macon for the benefit of Savannah. We offered to lease the Macon and Western Road, and guarantee twelve per cent. annual dividend, and if it had been an honest transaction the directors who made the lease would not have refused this offer and accepted whatever the Central chooses to pay." "We don't want to be leased to anybody," said the opponents of all leases. "Let the Central and Macon and Brunswick fight their own battles. Our road pays us well and regularly, and we want to be let alone."

AN INJUNCTION.

In a little while a bustle could be observed in and about the offices of the leading lawyers of this city, the result of which was that Judge COLE, on the prayer of certain stockholders of the Macon and Western Railroad, of the Central, and of the corporate authorities of the City of Macon, granted an injunction until further order of the Court staying all proceedings under the lease. This was the "injunction case" which created so much excitement here last week. Hon. JAMES JACKSON ex-member of Congress, argued that the lease was illegal and fraudulent; illegal because in excess of the powers granted to the contracting companies by their charters, and in violation of the public policy of the State; and fraudulent, because the lease was hastily and secretly executed, without notice to the stockholders and directors, who were supposed to be unfavorable to any such contract, and especially without notice to those directors who live in New-York, and own upward of $600,000 of the stock of the road. Mr. BACON, the City Attorney, maintained the rights of the City of Macon with marked ability, and Hon. CLIFFORD ANDERSON, ex-member of Congress and Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, argued the case on the part of the State, insisting that the two roads had not the power to make the contract. On the same side were Col. WHITTLE, Gen. W. PHILLIPS and Hon. B. HINTON, State Senator. On the other side, Hon. BENJAMIN H. HILL represented the Macon and Western Railroad, and Gen. A. R. LAWTON and Messrs. DE GRAFFENRIED, LYON and IRVIN appeared for the Central. These gentlemen argued with great power, and, with the eloquence for which they are distinguished, sustaining the legality of the lease, on the ground that the charter of the Macon and Western Railroad distinctly confers the power to lease its exclusive privileges of transportation over its road to any other company or individual, and that a special act of the Legislature authorizes the Central "to lease connecting roads." The argument lasted three days, and on the fourth Judge ALEXANDER, sitting for Judge COLE, delivered the judgement of the Court, continuing the injunction, on the ground that the Central Railroad has not the power under its charter to become the lessee of the Macon and Western Railroad, the latter road not being a "connecting road," within the purview of the statute. The case was immediately carried up to the Supreme Court on bill of exceptions, and will be finally determined in July or August. In the meantime the injunction stands, and the marriage is forbidden between the two iron lovers. They are very eager, it is said, to embrace, and are very indignant at those who interfere to prevent their union.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather is now oppressively warm in this part of the State, with a thunder-storm or two nearly every day. The fight with the grass proceeds, with the odds beginning to turn against the grass. Cotton may be said to be in a "precarious condition." Genial climate, freedom from excitement, and a solitary life being essential to recoeery. Lowland corn looks very badly, and upland corn which now looks as fine as fine can be, whould be ruined by a few days' continuous drougth. The news of the wheat and oat harvest are very discouraging. I know a place which two years ago made forty-three and a half bushels of wheat to the acre, which gave six bushels of shriveled grain, this year. Rust was the cause of the falling off.

QUONDAM.

# NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### The New Leaders of the South.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The remarks of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and some other facts in this connection, both prior and more recent, make it absolutely necessary that the real state of political sentiment and the actual condition of the people of Virginia should come out; and the impartial and high-toned character of your paper make it the most suitable medium of communication. Mr. DAVIS was never a popular man in Virginia; he belonged to that class of politicians known as the "fire-eaters," who originally drew their principles from the French writers of the eighteenth century. Those writers, who, in their zeal against the corruptions and evils (both real and imaginary) of "kingcraft" and "priestcraft," went so far as to reject the whole "Christian religion," thereby throwing themselves upon the "unguided reason of man," and have gone forward step by step until we have before us the actual condition of Paris, South Carolina and Virginia, the homes of these writers, and of THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN, who imbibed a portion of this insiduous poison. The solid minds of such men as WASHINGTON, MADISON and HAMILTON saw this thing eighty years ago, and did all in their power to provide for the contingency, when it should come, and there has always been in Virginia a large minority of thinking minds who were not deluded by the brilliant sophistries, which carried within themselves the seed of their own destruction. Mr. JEFFERSON was a very able man, and very popular in Virginia, so much so that his name was a watch-word, which carried victory for his party followers for some fifty or sixty years in this State. But before the war the people began to see that something was going wrong, and when W. L. YANCEY and JEFF. DAVIS came to the surface as leaders of "this party" they were repudiated by an overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia, and but for that secret political move by the leaders of the Secessionists in Virginia, in the Winter of 1861, this State would never have been found arrayed against the Government. This is a chapter in our political history which has never yet been properly investigated and understood, but it cannot remain so much longer; for the operation of that law, which looks to the investigation of high-handed and unlawful proceedings, (some few cases of which exist in Virginia,) will bring out facts that have not yet been developed.

The ablest statesmen and thinking men of Virginia were, as you are aware, more than half a century ago, preparing the way for the emancipation of slavery as it existed at the South, and it was not to sustain that institution which made the people of Virginia fight; it was only that inflamed passion of State pride and sectional prejudice, which had been so long nourished and fanned by these "agitators," who, in the hour of danger, shrank from the violence of the storm they had raised, and crept into the slimy places of corruption and speculation, upon the miseries and misfortunes of the people and the army. And since they so successfully eluded the perils of the war, and have been embraced in the clemency of the Government, they are again coming forward to worm themselves into positions, when they misrepresent the people by pandering to the baser passions of human nature. Very few of the newspapers of Virginia are in a condition to make a move in this matter, but the people themselves are beginning to look facts in the face, and the men who were responsible for the war are to be held to account at the bar of public opinion. To give you some idea of the tendency of this thing, it is only necessary to inform you that a few weeks ago, the "annual memorial day" came off in Richmond, and Mr. DAVIS came on to be present on that occasion, with the intention of expressing his sentiments in that city, but he did not find that encouragement which he expected, so he had to try it in a warmer latitude.

CIVIS.

PETERSBURG, Va., Monday, June 26, 1871.

### A Demand From the Orangemen.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

As the 12th July approaches, it is desirable to ascertain whether the members of the Loyal Orange Institution, who parade upon that day, shall be protected in their rights as citizens, or whether they shall be murdered for being Protestant citizens who celebrate the anniversary of freedom from priestcraft and the tyranny of King JAMES II.? Superintendent KELSO has graciously promised to maintain order and peace upon the above day, and the fraternity rely upon this promise with every confidence possible, and are persuaded that the Superintendent shall protect them. However, satisfactory as all this is, ought there not be some positive assurance that the Police themselves shall not be injured while protecting the Orangemen. Already there are threats of vengeance issued by the parties who deny the freedom of the land to every party but themselves, and threatening letters are being received by the Orangemen with hideous headings of coffins, sculls, pistols and death. They are informed that they, the Orangemen, have been tried before the Ribbon tribunal and found guilty, crime not stated, and they are sentenced to death, and that very good advice is given them in the shape of preparation for death. These letters are written by some good penmen and betray a fearful state of society in New-York in this year of grace, when Liberty has even taken her seat in "Rome of the Tyrants." Those letters are written in fearful language, and betray most wicked minds and intentions. We therefore appeal to the community at large, and we especially appeal to Protestants, to aid us in maintaining the Protestant freedom our fathers bequeathed us in days gone by—shall we be permitted to enjoy the freedom of the land, or shall we be permitted to be martyred for a cause which was achieved centuries ago, and if we cannot enjoy that achievement, then Protestantism has become a dead letter in America.

We appeal to the better portion of the community for advice and counsel. Shall we attempt parade, or shall we not? When, perhaps, a few of our men shall be murdered, we will be asked "why we did not ask counsel or advice?" Now we ask it and hope to obtain it. Is America able to guarantee freedom in peace, law and order to her Protestant citizens and supporters, or is she not?

Very respectfully your obedient humble servant,

JOHN J. BOND,
Grand Master Loyal Orange Institution, United States.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

### More Castle Garden Abuses.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 27th, is an article upon the subject of emigration, and the management of matters at Castle Garden. You are not too severe. The course pursued there toward emigrants wanting employment, deserves severe reprehension. If the Commissioners of Emigration were acting in complicity with the emigrant runners, and others making gain by frauds upon emigrants, they would not have to change materially the course which they are pursuing.

The Free Labor Bureau is conducted upon a system which is little better. The emigrant runner appears to have every facility to procure victims and march them out to destruction, but no respectable person or institution is permitted to select servants, except such as these miscreants have refused. There is abundant demand for good servants in this City and vicinity, yet in many instances servants of the better class, newly arrived and in want of immediate employment, have been kept for days, and even weeks, at Castle Garden, unable to find employment, and become the prey of the emigrant runner and other pests that are permitted to infest that locality. It is unnecessary to recall to mind that the emigrant boarding-houses which appear to be favored are foul and unwholesome, and that the wretched inmates are generally kept away from sight until they have been robbed of every valuable in their possession, and then turned into the streets disheartened, and unfit for respectable service.

Some time ago a responsible institution in this City, with ample means and facilities to carry out its object, offered to take such emigrants as desired to remain in this City and furnish them with comfortable quarters and procure them immediate employment, protecting them from fraud and extortion, and relieving the City and State of a very heavy expenditure, but the Commissioners would not entertain the proposition, or even permit any person to enter the Garden and take emigrants and provide them with employment. Ample security was offered, and some of our best known citizens indorsed the project, but the sharpers and runners appear to have the preference. What consideration do these unprincipled men pay that they are allowed the preference? If there is collusion, let the fact and reasons be known. Certainly in the present condition of matters there is wrong of a flagrant character, and management which is far from honest.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

### Erie on Its Defense.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The statement which has been made in some of the public prints, and which is reported to have been made by Mr. EVARTS to Judge BLATCHFORD, in Court, that this Company had issued or given notice of its intention to issue 30,000 shares of new stock, created since the injunction against such issue, which was entered by consent on the 22d of March, is entirely incorrect. No such new issue has been made, noticed or contemplated.

The notice to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which has been made the basis for these misrepresentations, was a simple renewal of a former notice to the same effect, served on the 18th of April last, for the registry of stock created in December and January last, which former notice the President of this Company was induced to withdraw, without the authority of the Board of Directors, and by representations made in bad faith of a settlement of litigations, in consideration of such withdrawal.

MORTIMER SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 1, 1871.

### A Singular Letter.

One of the most remarkable letters in a certain way that we have seen lately is published in the Cleveland *Herald*, it being a denial by one Mrs. F. A. CARTER of the truth of a story which it had published that she had blistered a young servant girl's tongue for lying. She says, however: "The threat to blister the tongue for lying, and doing it, though of course not to a degree that would be cruel, I had used before as punishment, preferring it to whipping. My husband had never protested, and it had never occurred to me as any worse than any corporal punishment, which of course should be avoided if possible. In this case the culprit was a large girl, who had been more than once returned to our County Infirmary as incorrigible. I had taken her on trial, as I had been moderately successful before with one of similar antecedents. She was not virtuous, was dishonest and untruthful. I vainly tried to reform her, and was obliged to resort to severe means. I said to a neighbor that I had burned her tongue for lying, and she had told no lies since, and from that remark, in the mouths of gossips, the 'horrible if true' story grew. I can prove in court, if necessary by persons in the house at the time, that the above is truth, and that I punished with a heated knife, first applying it to my own tongue and on hers, not even raising a blister, but frightening her very much, which was what I intended, as any moral appeal was of no use whatever. I am a 'professed Christian woman,' and did what I did conscientiously, feeling it a duty, by every available means, to prevent the girl's remaining a candidate for a part in the 'lake that burneth with fire.'"

# GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

### A Desperado Pursued and Shot by Sheriff's Officers—Singular Revelations in His Confession.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—BUCKSKIN BILL, one of the murderers of the RUEDENBECK brothers, in Los Angeles county, in January last, was pursued into Lower California, by Sheriff BURNS, who had a warrant of extradition from the Mexican Government, and was surprised by BURN's officers. In the mêlée which ensued, BILL was shot, and died within an hour, after having confessed the murder, implicating ALONZO GARDNER and A. L. HENRY, his accomplices. HENRY, in the meantime, had been murdered by BUCKSKIN BILL, and GARDNER, now the Indian agent at Fort Yuma, had seized the stock of RICHARD & CO., MORGAN & CO., and F. LARKIN, traders on the Pima reservation, at Gila River, whose licenses had expired.

### The Catholic Troubles in Hudson—A Threat of Excommunication Received with Derision.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 2.—The excitement at the Catholic Church in this city has increased today. This morning members of the parish to the number of 300, gathered around the church entrance. Father O'SULLIVAN, accompanied by Father MORIARTY, made his appearance to celebrate mass at the usual hour, when they were denied admittance, and threatened with violence if they made an attempt to enter. Father O'SULLIVAN took the names of those present, and said he had orders from the Bishop to excommunicate them. The announcement was received with shouts of derision. The Fathers then retired. The members of the church seem determined, and say they will resist the priests at all hazards until the grievances of which they complain are rectified. No violence has taken place, but the people in the vicinity of the church are very much excited. Should the priests gain entrance to the church by strategy, as they threaten, it is feared the building will be demolished over their heads, for the parishoners are firm, although cool and orderly.

### New-York Yacht Squadron.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 2.—The yacht squadron is not yet in sight. The weather is clear, with moderate southerly wind. The Regatta Committee boat proceeded to the lightship this morning in expectation of meeting the yachts, and will go out again to-morrow morning. The excitement attending the coming regatta is very great, and the most extensive preparations are being made to receive the New-York yachtmen at the Stockton House.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 2.—The yachts *Dauntless*, *Palmer* and several others passed here about 4 P. M. for Cape May. Wind south-west.

## THE WEATHER.

### Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, July 2, at 11:47 o'clock:

| Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer.... | Thermometer, Degrees.... | Direction of the Wind.... | Force of the Wind. | State of the Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta, Ga. | 30.05 | 78 | .... | Calm. | L. Rain |
| Baltimore | 30.11 | 75 | .... | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| Boston | 30.00 | 69 | S. W. | Fresh. | Cloudy. |
| Buffalo | 29.96 | 67 | S. W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Charleston, S. C. | 30.08 | 79 | N. E. | Light. | Fair. |
| Chicago | 30.04 | 71 | S. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Cincinnati | 30.05 | 77 | .... | Calm. | Fair. |
| Cleveland | 30.05 | 68 | S. E. | Light. | Cloudy. |
| Detroit, Mich. | 29.98 | 70 | .... | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| Duluth | 30.03 | 63 | W. | Light. | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 30.00 | 77 | .... | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| Knoxville | 30.06 | 71 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Lake City, Fla. | 30.03 | 75 | .... | Calm. | Clearing |
| Memphis | 30.00 | 78 | S. E. | Light. | Fair. |
| Milwaukee | 30.01 | 67 | S. W. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Mobile | 30.07 | 80 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| M. Washington | 30.18 | 50 | N. W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Nashville | 30.10 | 72 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| New-London | 30.06 | 66 | S. W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| New-Orleans | 30.00 | 81 | S. W. | Light. | Clear. |
| New-York | 30.06 | 71 | S. W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Norfolk | 30.09 | 74 | S. E. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Omaha | 29.85 | 69 | .... | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| Oswego | 29.96 | 66 | S. W. | Gentle. | Hazy. |
| Philadelphia | 30.09 | 73 | S. | .... | Fair. |
| Pittsburg | 30.28 | 71 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Portland, Me. | 29.94 | 65 | W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 30.00 | 62 | S. W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Savannah, Ga. | 30.10 | 82 | .... | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| St. Louis | 29.91 | 76 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 30.07 | 66 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Toledo, Ohio | 30.00 | 71 | N. | Light. | Cloudy. |
| Washington | 30.07 | 73 | .... | Calm. | Fair. |
| Wilmington | 30.07 | 78 | .... | Calm. | Fair. |
| Lynchburg | 30.09 | 71 | .... | Calm. | Fair. |
| Cape May | 30.11 | 67 | S. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Burlington | 30.16 | 69 | S. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Grand Haven | 30.00 | 64 | S. W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Escanaba, Mich | 30.03 | 61 | N. E. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Marquette | 30.06 | 52 | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Leavenworth | 30.11 | 71 | S. W. | Fresh. | H. Rain. |
| Davenport | 30.06 | 71 | S. W. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Cairo, Ill | 30.03 | 74 | .... | Calm. | Fair. |

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The barometer has generally risen from the Missouri to Lake Erie. The highest pressure continues on the middle Atlantic, but is lower than on the central Atlantic. The barometer has fallen decidedly in the Eastern States, and the lowest pressure is probably central in Northern Maine and New-Brunswick. It has varied but little in the south Atlantic and has fallen in the south-east after a decided rise. The temperature has generally risen in the Eastern States. South and south-westerly winds now prevail in the Eastern States. Light winds and calms elsewhere. Light rain has fallen today in Southern Georgia. Cloudy and clearing weather have prevailed on the Middle and East Atlantic and the lower lakes, and rain is reported from Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall somewhat, with fresh south-west winds in the Eastern States. Partially cloudy and warm weather, with light winds, is probable for the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lakes and the Gulf coast.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

| Temperature | 6 A. M. | 9 A. M. | 12 M. | 3 P. M. | 6 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Degrees Fahrenheit.. | 66 | 70 | 72 | 76 | 79 |
| Stand of bar. in inch.. | 30.19 | .. | 30.18 | .. | 30.09 |

Wet-bulb hygrometer, at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 68.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Cincinnati Police made a raid on the gambling houses on Saturday night, and captured about fifteen professional gamblers, together with a number of players, including one member of the City Council, who are held as witnesses.

BILLY LANAGAN and MARY ANN HICKY, charged with causing, by cruel treatment, the death of WILLIE KANE, on the 10th of May last, were convicted, on Saturday, in New-Orleans, of manslaughter. They were recommended to mercy.

Judge DWINELLE, of San Francisco, has again refused to grant a new trial in the case of Mrs. FAIR, and to sign a recommendation to the Supreme Court to grant one, saying it would be inconsistent to ask a higher Court to do what he would not do himself.

A Lacrosse match on Saturday, in Toronto, between the Caughnawaga Indians, supposed to be the strongest players in Canada, and the Toronto Lacrosse Club, resulted in a defeat of the Indians by three games to one.

Forty shots were fired, on Friday, at ISAAC YOAKUM, of the Maricaga Rancho, California, by settlers, against whom he had long prosecuted ejectment suits. His horse was killed and his clothing riddled.

The New-York yacht squadron passed Long Branch early yesterday morning. Yesterday they had head winds, and will probably not arrive at the Cape until this morning.

A fire yesterday, in Indianapolis, Ind., destroyed HUTCHINSON & CO.'s grocery, a dry-goods-store, notion-store, and two dwellings. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

The Mount Pleasant Mission Chapel, at Norwich, Conn., connected with the Second Congregational Church, was destroyed by fire, Saturday night. Loss, $3,000.

The brick stable connected with the Preble House, Portland, Me., was nearly destroyed by fire, yesterday. Two horses were suffocated. Loss, $7,000.

The upper portion of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, in Washington, has been rented for the Attorney-General, who needs additional accommodations.

CHRISTOPHER C. THOMPSON, a Boston produce dealer, fatally shot himself on Saturday afternoon with a pistol, while trying to kill a rat.

In Somerville, Mass., on Saturday, one SULLIVAN stabbed one TALBOT in a vital part, causing death almost instantly. SULLIVAN was arrested.

The new Catholic Cathedral in Indianapolis, Ind., the largest church edifice in Indiana, was dedicated yesterday.

The Long Branch churches were well attended yesterday. The President remained at home.

The fire-alarm telegraph was tried in Toronto, Ontario, for the first time on Saturday, with great success.

The British war ship *Agincourt* is aground in the harbor of Gibraltar.

### A Day at the Central Park.

The delightful weather of the last few days has attracted more visitors to the Park than at any other period during the season. At no time has the Park, taking it in its general aspect, presented a more strikingly beautiful appearance than at the present moment. The heat has not been sufficiently great to dry up the natural moisture of the vegetation, and there is a wealth of the brightest verdure on tree and lawn. Saturday is either a whole or partial holiday with most of our citizens, and thousands of them wisely avail themselves of it to visit the Park. Commencing as early as 8 o'clock A. M., we find a few hale and hearty-looking gentlemen taking a "constitutional," during which they invariably pay a visit to the mineral springs on the Green, consult the barometer, peep at the thermometer, look inquiringly, but dubiously at the hygrometer, as at an instrument the use of which they are not entirely acquainted with, drink their glass of Congress or Vichy and then home again. At this period of the day there is usually a difference of from 8° to 10° between the temperature of the air in the Park and in the crowded portions of the City. The air, too, is so fresh and clear, and such perfect quiet reigns that the wanderer through the glades of the Park at this early hour may fancy himself a thousand miles away from any great city. Let him proceed to the new Reservoir, mount the elevated path which surrounds it, and walk just half way round, which will bring him in view of the High Bridge, the Sound, Mount St. Vincent, the tower of the high-service water works, Mount Morris-square and the most beautiful portions of the Park. Behind him will lie the Observatory and the Reservoir, and far off the towers, domes and steeples of the great City, with a light vapor curling over them and half hiding them from view. On the left are the woods of Weehawken, clusters of dark verdure standing out sharply against the sky. As the day wears on, our early visitor will find others to bear him company; schools of young ladies, with dignified matrons at their head; sturdy Teutons, and their wives and families, with large baskets of provisions, and suspicious-looking bottles peeping therefrom; gentlemen and ladies from the rural districts, who keep tight hold of each others' hands, as if terribly afraid they might get irrecoverably lost; quiet old gentlemen, with spectacles and walking-sticks; nursery maids and their young charges. All these gradually make their appearance during the morning hours, though not in any considerable numbers. It is not until the afternoon is some hours old that the great mass of visitors appear in the Park. On music days, of course, the usual number is perhaps a hundred-fold larger than on other days, Sundays excepted. As 3 o'clock approaches on Saturday, if the day be fine, the cars commence to fill with visitors to the Park. Young ladies with their beaus, old ladies with their husbands and children, babies with their nurses, small boys with their base-ball clubs, big boys with their cigars—who insist on standing on the front platforms, and thus giving every one inside the benefit of their smoke—make up the complement of passengers. As they reach the Park, after running the gauntlet of the hackmen stationed at the entrance, they quickly disperse in various directions. The boys to the ball-ground, the ladies to the lawns and seats around the music-stand, a few to the lakes, the country visitors to the menagerie, and the nurses and babies to the Mall and goat carriages. And thus the day wears on; the concert is over, the shadows lengthen, it gets cool and dark beneath the trees, the shouts of the ball-players die away, the boats are moored in the centre of the lake, the swans have retired to their island homes, the sparrows' cheerful chirp is silent, and as darkness falls the great Park and its wealth of beauty is left to the enjoyment of a few solitary wanderers and its gray-coated policemen.

### Obituary.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY died at his home in Syracuse, N. Y., at 10½ on Saturday evening. He had been ill for six weeks, but was not regarded as in danger. He was able, on Saturday, to receive several callers, among them President WHITE, of Cornell University. He was in his seventy-fourth year, and graduated at Harvard in the class with CALEB CUSHING and GEO. BANCROFT. In 1845, he accepted a call to the Unitarian Church, Syracuse, which pastorate he resigned when seventy years old. His funeral takes place Thursday afternoon.

### Gen. Sherman on Education.

Gen. SHERMAN made one of his apt and noteworthy little speeches at the Commencement of Georgetown College, last week, of which we have an imperfect sketch in a Washington paper. He mentioned that the father of the young man who had delivered the valedictory so feelingly on that occasion was years ago his near neighbor, and that at one time he was invited to stand godfather to a little white-haired boy, who stood before them now this man full grown. What he should say, therefore, to this young man and his associates should be in a kind, fatherly spirit. They were about to go forth to do battle with the world. They must depend upon their own exertions in future. Like men who pass out of a hotel on Broadway, and are swept away by the current of humanity surging thereon, they will be lost in the world. These young men were all Americans. Some of them come from Maine and some from Alabama, but as Americans it matters not whether they come from Alabama or Maine, they must have at heart the interest of the whole country, which must never be divided. The attempt in our generation failed, and it will always fail, and he would as soon expect to see an attempt to dissolve this Union in the future come from the North as from the South. But it will never come, for now we are joined together stronger than by bands of steel.

### Mark Twain on Politics.

Mark Twain sat down on Friday to write something in sober earnest. This is the result as it appears in the Buffalo *Express*: "The Republicans of the Golden State are peculiarly fortunate in the selection of their standard-bearer. Mr. BOOTH is a young man of far more than ordinary capacity and promise, great purity of character and unswerving integrity. He has for many years been one of the leading merchants of the capital of the State—has mingled but little in political affairs, serving one term as State Senator—is possessed of an ample fortune, and endowed with one of the most brilliant intellects that were ever known on that coast, which has been enriched by extensive reading and the highest culture. His nomination will attract to the Republican support the honest, intelligent and cultivated portion of the community, who recognize in Mr. BOOTH a representative of virtue, integrity and responsibility. We congratulate the party on the wisdom of their choice, believing from our intimate personal knowledge of the nominee that he will command a larger vote than any other man in the State could; and if elected, as we firmly believe he will be, will honor the State and reflect credit upon its highest executive office."

### The Massachusetts Governorship.

Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, it is understood, does not desire a renomination. The Boston *Advertiser* mentions several persons who are mentioned for the succession, among them Dr. LORING, Gen. BUTLER, (oftener, however, with apprehension, it says, than with any reasonable expectation that he could be nominated,) Mr. DAWES and Mr. WASHBURN. Among those in the eastern portion of the State, it continues, are Judge HOAR, whose name would be a tower of strength, Mr. ALEXANDER H. RICE, whose nomination would not only give profound satisfaction to the great majority of the Republicans but would secure a chief magistrate whose past services in the city and the Commonwealth pre-eminently merit such a recognition; and Mr. HARVEY JEWELL, who, from his experience and influence in the Legislature for several years, has made many friends throughout the State, who hope at some early day to see him advanced to the Governorship.


**A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup** for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

**No Family should go out of Town**, and leave their house alone, without calling at the office of E. HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, and inquiring how it can be successfully protected from robbers during their absence.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Open July 4, for Phrenological Examinations** and written descriptions of character, at No. 389 Broadway.

**Don't go in the Country**

Before buying a suit of

SCOTCH CHEVIOT,

At

COLFAX & OVERTON'S,

Popular Clothiers,

Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

**Never Allow Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any** bowel affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints the system is often rapidly reduced to a condition beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, especially, everybody should be provided with that certain and safe curative for all stomach and bowel complaints, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

**Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable**, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair-dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

**Bishop Soule's Liniment.**—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.


## DIED.

ADAMS.—On Saturday, July 1, WILLIE, only child of Wm. Menzies and Ellen H. Adams, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 465 Hamilton-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BERRIAN.—On Saturday, July 1, ADA FREDERICK, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth A. Berrian, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 51 4th-av., Brooklyn, Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

BELL.—Suddenly, on June 29, WILLIAM H. BELL, Esq., counsellor at law, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Monday next, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday, July 1, LIZZIE ABBOTT ROE, wife of Roswell W. Chamberlain, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, A. S. Roe, No. 313 West 32d-st.

CHESTER.—In this City, July 2, at the residence of Mrs. Wm. G. Bull, Rev. ALFRED CHESTER, of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 73.

Funeral services from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, on Wednesday, July 5, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. The members of the Elizabethtown and former Passaic Presbyteries are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 21 East Jersey-street.

DEWEY.—On Sunday, June 25, Hon. CHARLES C. DEWEY, of Rutland, Vt., in the 42d year of his age.

INGLIS.—On Saturday, July 1, MARGARETTE S. INGLIS, wife of Abraham B. Inglis.

Relatives and friends of family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 334 Hancock-st., near Ralph-av., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

KILBY.—On Sunday, July 2, after a long illness, JANE, wife of James P. Kilby, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George S. Morrow, No. 68 Prospect-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 5, at 3 o'clock. Take Flatbush cars from Fulton Ferry. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie on Thursday morning.

LAROCQUE.—On Saturday, the 1st inst., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, following scarlet fever, EDOUARD JUBERT, only son of Joseph and Annie C. Larocque, in the 14th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 11 West 47th-st.

LORD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 2, 1871, MARGUERETTA PARMALEE LORD, youngest daughter of Joseph L. and Elizabeth Lord, aged 1 year 11 months 19 days.

Funeral Wednesday, July 5, at 2 o'clock, at No. 54 Cambridge-place. The friends of the family are invited.

MCDIVITT.—On Saturday, July 1, at his residence, No. 44 East Broadway, WILLIAM J. MCDIVITT, son of the late James and Ann McDivitt.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., to St. James' Church, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER.—At Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, on Friday, June 30, DAVID P. MILLER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives, friends, and also the members of Progressive Lodge No. 354 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, (Newtown, Long Island,) on Monday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLSON.—On Saturday, July 1, after a long and painful illness, HANNAH N., widow of the late William N. Nicholson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 508 West 57th-st., on Monday, July 3, at 1 o'clock.

OSGOOD.—At Worcester, Mass., on Friday, June 30, MARY S. OSGOOD, aged 87 years, widow of Samuel Osgood, D. D., late Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Springfield, Mass.

REED.—On Saturday, July 1, CHARLES DEEMS, son of Jacob R. and Henrietta E. Reed, aged 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 8 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.

STITES.—At Springfield, N. J., June 30, WILLIAM STITES, Esq., aged 80 years.

Funeral services will take place in the Presbyterian Church, Monday, July 3, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Morris and Essex trains leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10:10 and 11:20 A. M.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SURF HOTEL,**
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

**MUSICAL BOXES,**

All styles, sizes and prices.

MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 Broadway.

**COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS** and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**APPLETONS' JOURNAL**
FOR THIS WEEK
WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY MORNING, instead of on Tuesday,
the usual publication day.

A BRILLIANT NUMBER.
Contains
a superbly illustrated article on
"CHARLESTON AND ITS SUBURBS,"
from drawings
By HARRY FENN.
Such variety of interesting papers. Continuation of
"MINTON HOUSE,"
the best American novel that has appeared for years.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
New-York.

**RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.**
JOHN WILEY & SON,
No. 15 Astor-place,
Will publish on MONDAY, July 3:
FORS CLAVIGERA; or, SIX LETTERS TO THE WORKING MEN AND LABORERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN RUSKIN. 1 vol., 12mo, 2 plates, cloth, $1.
COLBURN'S LOCOMOTIVES AND MECHANISM OF RAILWAYS COMPLETE. 1 vol., folio, half morocco, $25.
Recently published:
SELECTED FRUITS, FROM DOWNING'S FRUITS AND FRUIT-TREES OF AMERICA; with some new varieties, including the Culture, Propagation and Management in the Garden and Orchard. By CHARLES DOWNING. Illustrated with upwards of 450 outlines of apples, cherries, grapes, plums, pears, &c. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2 50.
PHILIP'S SCRIPTURE ATLAS. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F. R. G. S. 12 colored plates. Cloth, 50 cents; ditto, paper, 25 cents.
Nearly ready:
AUSTIN ON LIMES AND CEMENTS. 12mo, cloth, $2.
MORFIT'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SOAPS. With numerous wood-cuts and elaborate working drawings. 8vo, cloth, $20.
DE VOLSON WOOD'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE RESISTANCE OF MATERIALS. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $2 50.
EGLESTON'S WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINS of the United States and England, with their equivalents in the French decimal system. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.
LEED'S TREATISE ON [illegible]. Numerous colored plates, &c. 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

**THE COOLIE:**
HIS RIGHTS AND WRONGS.
By
THE AUTHOR OF "GINX'S BABY."
12mo, 380 pages, paper covers, price 50 cents. In extra cloth, (on thicker paper,) price $1 25.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
Publishers,
No. 416 Broome-st., New-York.

**A NEW TE DEUM, BY J. R. THOMAS.**—The musical world will note with pleasure the advent of a new Te Deum (one in F) by this popular writer. The great success achieved by his famous Te Deum in B flat and G, warrant the publishers in predicting a like sale for this new work in F. Sold by all music dealers. Price $1, sent post-paid, by
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway.

## THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

**An Inventor's Objection to the Scheme—Some Facts for the Consideration of the Tax-Payers.**

Mr. J. B. NEWBROUGH, of No. 128 West Thirty-fourth-street, an inventor of a "post railroad," which is to be run on a line of posts, has issued a pamphlet showing the absurdity of the Viaduct Railway. He thus addresses the directors of that projected road:

You acknowledge the cost of your road will be from sixty to one hundred and forty millions of dollars; you don't know how much. According to your own showing, when your work is completed, you will have but one main road with three branches. This may serve for those who live near, but renders the patronage impossible by those who live a distance aside. You thus may benefit a small portion of the people, while the result of your corporation will prevent the larger portion, or city proper, from having a chartered road for their benefit. According to your own half-developed plans, your road is subject to the same old objection—of a collision of trains if you run in less than eight minute successions. Suppose your line in full operation from Harlem, and you run four passenger-cars every eight minutes, you can deliver 1,900 persons down-town in one hour. In the evenings, these people are huddled together in a large station, and some are obliged to wait one hour before their turn comes. For such it will be better to take the ordinary horse-cars and go home, and they will do so. Of course, for a few weeks in Winter, they may patronize your road. But your proposition is worse than this; you propose bringing the north and east side branches together, somewhere between Twenty-third-street and Canal-street, you don't know where; and here, uniting in one grand road, you carry all the people into one grand central depot, and there leave them. You will thus concentrate the travel, instead of scattering it in order to make more room. These homeward-bound people are now, evenings, too much concentrated, and yet the west-side folks do not cross Broadway. Your mode of concentration will entirely blockade part of Nassau-street, all of Park-row, a portion of Broadway and William-street, every evening; that is to say, if the people patronize your road sufficiently to make it remunerative. But if you make matters thus badly at the terminus, what is your road in the middle? For instance, parties living on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, wish to go to some of the manufactories in Duane-street, west of Broadway; to your eastern line they would walk 700 yards, or to the western 660, before taking the cars. The ordinary walk of working people this distance is ten minutes. When at the road, supposing the depot is there, they need wait eight minutes for the train to start. That makes eighteen minutes, and the train will be, say from Forty-fourth-street to the grand depot, which is three and a half miles, seven minutes more. There is yet one-quarter of a mile to walk, which will take seven minutes more, making, in all, thirty-two minutes from Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue to Duane, or two minutes longer than it now takes, with scarcely no walking at all.

This is no exceptional case. Three-fourths of the present travel on the street-cars is not the through travel, but the short travel along the road. With the exception, in fact, of a short time, morning and evening, the through travel is comparatively trifling; for the short travel, such as getting on at Fourteenth-street and riding down to Bleecker-street only, the Viaduct Road will be entirely worthless. For riding from Thirty-fourth-street and Fifth or Second-avenue, or First-avenue, to No. 500 Broadway, or to any part of Broadway above City Hall, it will be worthless. So, to Lispenard-street, Canal-street, Spring-street, from Twenty-third-street and any of the avenues. And what of all those machinists and those silver manufacturers that work in Centre-street, living near the East River, from Grand-street up to Fortieth-street? In fact, nine-tenths of all the internal travel of the City will not be near enough to have anything to do with the projected Viaduct Railroad; and especially will this hold good as far up as Fiftieth-street, which renders it of value only to those who live beyond that point. You tell us that the mechanics will move out into Westchester—what for? To patronize your road? At ten cents a head twice a day? Why, if they moved out there, you would not bring them in near to their workshops. You would set them down a mile off, and let them walk. A chance few may be excepted, and may have work near your grand depot. But these few, nor you, do not constitute the City. When you say the mechanics and trades people and clerks will move into Westchester and then patronize your road, you admit that your road is not what suits the demands of the people as they are now. You imply a change in the habits and affairs of the majority of our citizens before you expect your road to be remunerative. You must build up Westchester first, and then—well, if it is built up, what avantages can a mechanic have living in the country? What temptation can you offer him to make him move away from his own church? And especially if you charge him and his daughter twenty cents a day each passage, and then make them walk a mile or two besides?

If your road was in operation now, it is safe to conclude that if you charged the same fare as the horse-cars now charge, you would not get more than half of the through travel in the immediate neighborhood of your road, while you would not get but a small portion, if any, of the intermediate travel. Now, allowing your roads all completed to cost only what your lowest rough estimate is, say $60,000,000, your income from passenger travel will not exceed one per cent. on the capital invested.

But the rough estimates for this road are entirely out of the way. For instance, we will take one line, beginning at One Hundredth and Thirtieth-street, west side, near Eleventh-avenue, and coming down to the Fifty-seventh-street crossing, you need to purchase property to the extent of $5,500,000; thence to Amity-street, $9,500,000, making about $15,000,000, provided only two rows of lots are taken. From Amity-street to Park-row you will need to purchase 108 lots, at a total cost of about $10,000,000, although some estimates of these 108 lots have put them at $13,000,000. But taking the whole estimate for one line of this property at $25,000,000, the rubbish is not cleared away, nor is the road built. Now, the cheapest structure you can build is brick arches through the blocks, with iron bridges for the crossings. Vrrious estimates render this style of structure about $4,000,000 per mile; that is to say, provided the arches, both under and above the railway, are so constructed as to be habitable, and to bring half of the ordinary rent of their adjoining neighborhoods. The distance from Park-row to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street is seven and a half miles, which would be about thirty millions of dollars, making an actual outlay, without stations, of fifty-five millions of dollars.

The three projected lines would not cost three times this amount, for the lower portion is to be united; but it is a safe estimate that the whole would be double, or one hundred and ten millions of dollars. But the expense will be larger or smaller than this, in proportion to finishing of the market archways. Some of these brick arches will rent, no doubt, to people who usually haunt such despicable places. The arches may bring one more per cent. on the capital invested. But supposing the above estimate is too large; suppose the building of the road costs nothing, and that the cost of the lots purchased be the whole expense, still it will not pay four per cent. on the investment. And yet, to give it all all possible promise, suppose that with freight and passenger income it can be made to yield four per cent., (which it cannot,) of what benefit is it to the people? Nineteen-twentieths of the traveling public will never travel on it, unles it is indeed during a short time in Winter, when other conveyances cannot carry them. It will be the Loew high bridge over again, but a good deal more extravagantly foolish. Yet if no portion of the money for this viaduct scheme came out of the people's pockets, save the few subscribers, it would be somewhat immaterial to the citizens whether it paid or not. But such is not the fact. The Ring publicly acknowledge that four-fifths of the money for the building of this road is to come out of the people's pockets. Add to this imposition the fact that it will take about four years to complete it, and you have the whole thing in a nutshell. So much, indeed, for a thing that, when completed, would be useless for what it is aimed at. I have not one word to say against the character of the originators of this most foolish of all New-York speculations. I do not believe, however, that the men whose names head the subscription have ever examined the property they will be obliged to buy; nor do I believe they have ever traveled on the present street-cars for the purpose of ascertaining what kind of travel, and what portion of it a viaduct could get. These capitalists no doubt think that something must be done in order to accommodate the up and down town travel, and, without carefully looking into the wants of the people, are blindly, foolishly shooting entirely away from the mark. Let us take an example. The elevated road in Ninth-avenue runs a car down to Vesey-street in fifteen minutes, making in the course of the day about fourteen trips. It barely pays expenses. The horse-cars on the same street have a very fair income. Why is this? For the horse-cars take twice as long to go down. The reason is plain. The elevated road charges ten cents; the horse-cars, only five. The elevated road runs clear through. The horse-cars stop at any crossing. Go to the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue any day, and ask everybody you see in the cars why they do not ride on the elevated road; two-thirds will answer that they are going only a short distance, and the other third will say, Why shall I pay ten cents when I can go for five? Now, though this road is constructed on very unscientific principles, and is altogether too trifling an affair for the required service, yet it is sufficient to illustrate, pretty clearly the wants of the people. It shows, too, that with the great public the saving of a few minutes' time in going up or down town is of less consequence than has been generally supposed. The exceptions to these facts do not constitute one-tenth of the traveling community. People can be seen any day walking on Fourteenth-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, in order to ride down town for five cents instead of six, and you can hear them so express themselves. All these facts prove pretty clearly that a road, to be successfully patronized, must compete in price of fare with the present street-cars, and must also be as convenient and near at hand,

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate market during the past week ending with Saturday, July 1, has, for the season of the year, been a very active one, sales having occurred at the Exchange each day, except on Saturday, and, in many instances, property of worth having been presented. In regard to the transactions, it may be said that nearly all of them have been made under Court orders, either in foreclosure or partition, but this is almost always the case during the Summer months. The attendance during the week has also been unusually large, and the interest manifested a healthy one. After this date, however, business will be dull, and but little activity can be expected until the Fall trade sets in. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, July 1, amounts to $656,125, as against the sum of $274,065 for the week ending Saturday, June 24, thus showing an increase of $382,060. The value of property on each day at sales were effected has been as follows: Monday, June 26, $36,700; Tuesday, June 27, $505,775; Wednesday, June 28, $12,500; Thursday, June 29, $33,950, and Friday, June 30, $67,200. The auctions held have been respectively conducted by Joseph McGuire, E. H. Ludlow & Co., A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Muller, Wilkins & Co., and James M. Miller.

SUBURBAN SALES.

In country property the business of the week has also been marked, not only in the number of the auctions held, but in the value of suburban real estate disposed of and in the success which has attended the various transactions. In fact it may be stated, we think, with truth that seldom if ever has a more uniform success been met with than during the present Summer. This has been especially the case as far as New-Jersey property is concerned, but nearly all the sales projected this season, anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, have been well attended, and the lots offered generally sold at good figures. During the last week the principal sales have been as follows, at which the amounts stated have been realized from the property sold: Monday, June 26, at Corona, N. J., A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., auctioneers, $18,000; Thursday, June 27, at Paterson, N. J., same auctioneers as above, $15,000; Wednesday, June 28, at Passaic, N. J., same auctioneers, $60,000; also, same day, at Hoboken, N. J., JOHNSON & MILLER, auctioneers, $18,000; Thursday, June 2, at Alturas, Rockland County, S. DINGEE & Co., auctioneers, $33,000, and at Flushing, Long Island, E. A. LAWRENCE, auctioneer, $45,000. The aggregate value of suburban real estate sold, for the week ending Saturday, July 1, amounts to about $190,000, an increase of about $65,000 over the sum realized during the previous week, ending Saturday, June 24.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

As has been said, for the present week, business will be dull, for, added to the fact that the season is advanced the advent of our national holiday naturally affects the market, brokers generally having so arranged their affairs as not to allow their engagements to prevent them from enjoying a few days respite from business cares. The only sales thus far noticed to take place at the Exchange are two, both on Thursday, July 6, and both Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer. The following property will, on the day named, be offered: 2 lots, each 25 by 94, with the improvements thereon, located on the west side of Laurens-street, between Broome and Spring streets, and a leasehold property—lot 20 by 74—on the south side of Twenty-second-street, 60 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

In suburban sales only one auction is advertised, that at Alturas, to-morrow, (July 4,) conducted by S. DINGEE & Co., at which 200 lots in the immediate vicinity of those sold on Thursday last will be offered. The enterprise under the auspices of which this property is brought to the notice of the public, namely, the foundation of a college, to be, when erected, under the direction of the Order of Good Samaritans, would seem, from the success which attended last week's transaction, to have commanded popular approval, thus guaranteeing another equally successful result to-morrow. A special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street for the auction at 8½ o'clock, for which free tickets can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 82 Cedar-street. Sale on the ground at noon.

Should other sales than the above be proposed later in the week, they will be duly noticed.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—A VALUABLE LEASE, FOR A term of years, of property on Broadway, between Liberty and Fulton sts., the building is an elegant one, five stories in height, with basement and sub-basement, about 28x105, is fully rented to good tenants, yielding about forty per cent.; the opportunity of getting such a profitable lease of a prominent building is rare, and is for sale only because the lessee desires to visit Europe. Address R. H., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE, ON 5TH-AV.**, NEAR 42D-ST.—The fine property lately occupied by the Rutgers Female College, and being Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av.; size, 51x100; the buildings have a rear entrance, and are suitable for a private hotel, club-house or institution; price, $140,000; on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH FURniture, No. 78 St. Mark's place; if sold little money is wanted, the balance on mortgage for five years; or would lease it with the furniture for five or ten years; the house is in fine order. Inquire from 11 to 2 o'clock to see the house.

**FOR SALE**—CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—A very desirable lot, 33x100, on 8th-av., fronting one of the principal entrances to the Park; free from stone, and just right to build on without expense of blasting or excavating. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**BROADWAY PROPERTY** FOR SALE below 42d-st., and above Houston-st.; several very valuable plots of ground with ordinary improvements. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**BOULEVARD, 8TH-AV.**, AND OTHER west-side property in parcels to suit. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Location unsurpassed, house No. 41 Pierrepont-st., in complete order, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; terms easy; may be let to an approved party. Apply to owner, on the premises.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A BARGAIN.**—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.**—Several very fine plots of acres, located on Central-avenue, or the Southern Boulevard, for sale. Also, plots of lots, near the Iron Bridge, and Harlem River, at North New-York and Port Morris. Gentlemen's residences, containing from 10 to 100 acres, near the East River, well situated for a large increased value, for sale. Investors may rely upon correct information from this office, upon property in the lower end of the county. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—NINE BEAUtiful cottages, houses and lots, pleasantly located on Avenue A, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.; one of the most delightful locations in the country, near the station, and only twenty minutes from the City, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; possession immediately. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

**AT YONKERS**—FOR SALE CHEAP, $8,500, French roof-house, thirteen rooms, gas, &c.; lots, 50x100; fine river view; Ravine-av., five minutes' walk, below upper depot. Inquire of GEORGE C. FURMAN, on the premises, or at No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**STRATFORD, CONN.**, ON NEW-YORK and New-Haven Railroad—For sale, house and three-fourths acre of ground; situation central and convenient. Apply to J. B. MITCHELL, No. 130 West 34th-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.**

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**BRILLIANT SUCCESS.**

ERECTION OF

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE NOW CERTAIN.

A GREAT DAY FOR SAMARIA.

$30,000 REALIZED FOR THE BUILDING FUND.

UNEXAMPLED ENTHUSIASM OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.

AUCTION SALES OF 2,000 LOTS AT ALTURAS will be resumed

TUESDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock A. M., on the grounds.

TERMS OF SALE as heretofore, twenty-five per cent. only to be paid; seventy-five per cent. retained by purchaser until the building of the College is assured, and then only by installments; ten per cent. per month for building purposes.

Sale unreserved, to highest bidder. Parties desiring to examine the property may take

DAILY EXCURSION TRAINS

Foot Chambers-st., Erie Building, 8½ A. M. Fare, round trip, 50 cents. Refreshments at the Pavilion on the grounds. Profits to Samaritan Home.

For maps and excursion tickets to sale and further information apply to

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
At their offices at Alturas,
Or No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

**UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.**

Crême de la Crême of

**FLUSHING PROPERTY,**

To be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, TUESDAY, JULY 11.

SPLENDID COLLATION.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
500 VILLAGE (not farm) LOTS, on graded streets, situated on JAMAICA-AV., the court end of the accessible, sprightly, aristocratic and beautiful VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, near THREE RAILROAD DEPOTS, will positively be sold at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 11, 1871, on terms so easy that all may purchase in this delightful suburb, and OWN A HOME OF THEIR OWN, NINE MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY HALL, and be in communication with the Metropolis by FORTY-FOUR DAILY TRAINS, running from 5½ A. M. TILL MIDNIGHT, at rates of commutation less than daily fares on City horse-cars.

**FLUSHING LAWN,**

The property to be sold, being part of the estate of Wm. Smart, deceased, now for the first time offered at public sale, has long been regarded as the crême de la crême of Flushing property, and, as such, has for years been eagerly sought by speculators, but the owners, fully able to hold it, preferred to bide their time, and for the welfare of the lovely village deal directly with the public, and we now offer 500 Lots, in plots to suit, with entire confidence that this is THE VERY FINEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY, so near the business centre of New-York, that has ever been sold.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WILL LEAVE, VIA JAMES-SLIP AND 34TH-ST. FERRIES, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Terms easy. Maps and particulars at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE** TO rent three months at Montclair, N. J.; one hour from New-York; ten minutes from station; bath, range, well, stable, cow milking, extensive grounds, terms moderate. Address Box No. 43 Montclair, N. J.

**THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO** let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 26th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. STRONG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1871.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE**—THAT ON the 16th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE C. HAMMILL, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, (formerly a member of the firms of Hammill & White, De Venoge & Co., Hammill & Glenn, in the City of New-York,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 131 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn., before Joseph Mason, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. M. GREGORY,
je18-1aw-3wM. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL S. PILLSBURY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel S. Pillsbury, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of July, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1871.
je26-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. RAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by CHARLES F. RAND, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je26-1aw3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER C. VOORHEES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Luther C. Voorhees, who resides in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney for bankrupt, No. 119 Broadway. jy3-1aw3wM*

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BRINKERHOFF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles H. Brinkerhoff, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day July, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy3-1aw3wM*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. DRISCOLL and GEORGE E. PALMER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of June, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Francis S. Driscoll and George E. Palmer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
THOMAS W. DAWSON,
je26-1aw3wM* Assignee in Bankruptcy.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DESENDORF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th June, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je26-1aw3wM*

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT** OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID J. SULLIVAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,048.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David J. Sullivan, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1871.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
je26-1aw3M. No. 315 Broadway.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER, (separate estate,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the individual creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of July, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1871.
JOHN S. BEECHER,
No. 98 Front-street, New-York, Assignee, &c.

**NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS** Appointment in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New York, ss: At Coxsackie in said district, the 29th day of June, A.D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES STRONG of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene and State of New York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy3-1aw3wM. WM. E. LEETE, Assignee.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

**PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES**, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

## DRY GOODS.

# SPECIAL SALE

AT

**R. H. MACY'S,**

14TH-ST., 13TH-ST., 6TH-AV.,

OF LADIES'

LAWN, LINEN, AND GRASS-CLOTH SUITS.

GREAT SALE OF LADIES' SUITS,

LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS,

AT

**MACY'S.**

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

SUITS AT $1 67. LESS THAN
SUITS AT $1 87. THE COST
SUITS AT $1 95. OF THE
SUITS AT $2 15. MATERIAL.

THESE GOODS ARE NOW OFFERED AT LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE AT WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN SELLING THROUGH THE SEASON.

**R. H. MACY,**

14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

**RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.**

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscrimate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see tha the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

**EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS**

IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK THREAD LACES,
BLACK HALF REAL AND FRENCH LACES,
REAL POINT AND DUCHESS LACES,
COLORED AND WHITE REAL CLUNY LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION VALENCIENNES LACES,
HAMBURGS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
LLAMA PARASOL COVERS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS,
LACE COLLARS, COLLARETTES, CAPES, BERTHES, SLEEVES, &c.
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF LACE GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

## INSTRUCTION.

# MISS HAINES

AND

# MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

**NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,**

(East 20th-st.,)

**Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.**

**MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH**

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

**RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY**, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

**FORT EDWARD** COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S** ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE**, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY**, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**MAPLEWOOD** INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

**IRVING INSTITUTE**, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**BEFORE DECIDING ON** A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

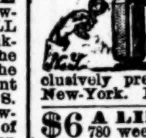
**GOTHIC HALL.**—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

## TEACHERS.

**WANTED**—BY A WELL-EDUCATED young lady, a situation as governess to young children; can teach French and music; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SCHULTZ & WARKERS'**



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

**$6 A LINE** FOR AN ADVERTISEMENT IN 780 weekly newspapers circulating in all the Northern States of the Union. Best and cheapest medium of its kind in the world. Estimates sent on application to E. W. FOSTER, No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

## FURNITURE.

**CABINET FURNITURE.**

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**WANTED**—A PARTY WITH CAPITAL AND business ability to take charge of the sale of an inhaling instrument, duly patented, and at once simple, effective and cheap; also, in connection therewith of a valuable preparation for coughs, catarrhs and diseases of the throat and lungs, which has been much approved of. A liberal arrangement would be entered into with a satisfactory party. Address M. R., Box No. 61 Post-office, New-York.

**FOR SALE**—IN A SUPERIOR LOCATION up town, a first-class grocery store, doing a large and first-class business. Inquire of HENRY TRUMPER, No. 220 West 29th-st.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE,
ja2-1aw6mM* Executor.

## STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45** Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**S. KLABER & CO.'S** MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments and head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

## GROCERIES, &C.

**GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES**, NO. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

## DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.** out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

**THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-**YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M. on 3d day of July, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND** OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON R. R. CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD.) NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.** out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF** FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has been declared from the net profit for the six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here, and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., of New-York, on and after the 5th of July. J. H. OGLESBY, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 5, 1871. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

**THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL** RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.
HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
R. MCCARTEE, Cashier.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

**THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK** have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 5. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable 1st July. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until July 3, prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

**THE PRESIDENT AND** DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

**THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.**—THE Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST** DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund (free of Government tax) is payable on demand.
EDWARD A WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK** have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July prox.
Transfer-books now closed; will reopen July 5.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.

**THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871,** on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND** OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1 prox.; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.**, free of tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 3. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVI**DEND of Three and One-half per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on demand.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

**SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-**YORK—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

**EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA** RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company due 1st July, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by R. T. WILSON & CO., Financial Agents, No. 44 Broad-st.

**EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND** GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company due 1st July, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by the Gallatin National Bank.
R. T. WILSON, President.

**THE COUPONS** OF THE CITY OF MEMphis, Tenn., due Monday, July 3, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.

**COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING** Railroad Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at our office:

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE.
DUBUQUE SOUTH-WESTERN PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE FIRST FUNDING.
} Less Government tax.

ATLANTIC AND GULF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE, AND CHICAGO SECOND MORTGAGE.
} Free Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.

**THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871,** on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, June 21, 1871.

**NOTICE.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.
S. T. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF KANSAS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, TOPEKA, June 2, 1871.

**THE INTEREST MATURING JULY** 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of Kansas will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the Banking-house of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.
J. E. HAYES, State Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK** have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 5.
Books close June 30, and open on the 6th of July.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER** CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the shareholders, free of taxes, on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. By order of the Board of Directors. E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, June 15, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July, 1871.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 392 Canal-st.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable July 1. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

**FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-annual Dividend of $3 per share has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July proximo.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

**DIVIDEND**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

**NOTICE.**—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at this office, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP, President.

**MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON** RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company due July 1, 1871, will be paid in gold (less the Government tax) at the banking-house of HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York City.

**NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAIL-**ROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st July, 1871, from the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after maturity by the Gallatin National Bank.
R. T. WILSON & CO., Financial Agents.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—On and after this date, the coupons due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.
JUNE 26, 1871.

**NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE** IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

**THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF** Duluth, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., corner Wall and Nassau sts., on and after that date.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 14th July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

*To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.*

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Pay-master for each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be payed by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1, Flax Canvas, &c. | No. 12, Leather. |
| No. 2, Cotton Canvas, &c. | No. 13, Soap and Tallow. |
| No. 3, Cotton Hammock, Bag and Cot stuff. | No. 14, Ox-hides for rope. |
| No. 4, Iron and Steel. | No. 15, Brushes. |
| No. 5, Galley Iron. | No. 16, Ship-Chandlery. |
| No. 6, Chain Iron. | No. 17, Tar and Tar Oil. |
| No. 7, Chain Iron. | No. 18, Stationery. |
| No. 8, Hardware. | No. 19, Dry Goods. |
| No. 9 Cooking Utensils. | No. 20, Firewood. |
| No. 10, Tools. | No. 21, Sand. |
| No. 11, Tin and Zinc. | No. 22, Paints and Oils. |

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22.

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION** originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-**FORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.
Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.
CHARLES H. DABNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS** day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. H. WRIGHT, } Residing in Philadelphia.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOS. W. DREXEL, J. N. ROBINSON, } Residing in New-York.

PARIS, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe.
DREXEL & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOfore existing under the firm name of STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of Mr. GEORGE FRITZ. OSCAR STRASBURGER and GEORGE F. PFEIFFER will sign in liquidation.
OSCAR STRASBURGER,
GEORGE FRITZ,
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

The undersigned have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm name of STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER, and will continue the import business of German, French and English toys, fancy goods, &c., &c., AT NO. 394 BROADWAY, as heretofore conducted by the old firm.
OSCAR STRASBURGER,
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

ROOM NO. 77, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOfore existing between PHILIP W. VERPLANCK and JOHN W. ATWOOD, doing business under the firm name of VERPLANCK & ATWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Either party will sign in liquidation.
PHILIP W. VERPLANCK.
JOHN W. ATWOOD.

ROOM NO. 77, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale coal business, under the firm name of VERPLANCK, ATWOOD & IRWIN.
PHILIP W. VERPLANCK.
JOHN W. ATWOOD.
JAMES B. IRWIN.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

**THE FIRM OF DREXEL**, WINTHROP & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will remain with Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, who will attend to the settlement of the business.
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP,
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
J. HOOD WRIGHT.

NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

I have this day associated with me my brother, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS WINTHROP, and will continue under the firm name of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. the domestic branch of the banking and brokerage business lately conducted by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP.

**DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.**
JAMES E. MAXWELL has this day retired from the firm of MAXWELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

NO. 84 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

**WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED** with us MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.
The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.
HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS** day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of THOMAS & REILLY, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business at No. 11 Broad-st.
RONALD THOMAS,
F. A. REILLY.

**REFERRING TO OUR** LAST CIRCULAR of the 1st of January, 1870, we hereby give notice that, by mutual consent, our firm ceases from this day. We have charged Mr. Emil Querner with the liquidation. DROEGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

**MR. THEODORE TIMPSON** RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, JAS. F. WHITE and BRYCE GRAY, under same firm name.
JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

**S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES** THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.
T. B. MUSGRAVE.
S. B. MUSGRAVE.
JULY 1, 1871. J. G. MUSGRAVE.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress and assist with the fine washing; also, by a cook, thoroughly competent; no objection to the coarse washing; country preferred. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st.

**WANTED**—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS', chamber-maid and seamstress', or chamber-maid and waitress' situation by a highly-recommended Protestant young woman; good seamstress; operate on machines; experienced nurse, chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; an excellent laundress; chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing done in the best manner; has good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A north of Ireland Protestant woman; very respectable and a good cook in all its parts; country or City; has good references, and lived in the best families. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general house-work; is a respectful, economical and reliable servant; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a situation; with the best of City references; Newport or country preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 154 43d-st., corner of 3d-av., top floor.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen and ladies' fine washing; promptly attended to at her own residence. Call at No. 520 West 44th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a family or gentleman's washing. Apply at basement, 316 East 39th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**SERVANTS.**

Employers promptly supplied with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants; City or country. At ODELL'S, No. 100 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

**EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY** supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent nurse, (German Protestant,) who speaks English and French well, to take care of children out of arms in a first-class private family; good City reference. Address S. K., No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as seamstress, or to take care of children, in a private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 60 West 24th-st., from 12 to 4.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

**MALES.**

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, a situation about a gentleman's place; can drive and take care of horses and cows, milk and assist in the gardening; has good recommendations, and is anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, with good recommendations, a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to do anything required about a gentleman's place; understands the care of cows, milking, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, A situation; one who has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

**GIRLS WANTED**—FOR EXCELLENT situations in families, Summer houses, &c., such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c. CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A KIND AND EFFICIENT young woman for general housework, in a Christian family in a pleasant country village, where a good and permanent home can be secured. Apply immediately at No. 8 West 52d-st.

**WANTED**—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

**WANTED**—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, with good references; also, a Protestant seamstress. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

**COLORED HELP WANTED**—AT GREEN'S Employment Office, 50 West 30th-st.

## SHIPPING.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
**SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.**
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

**CUNARD LINE.**
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, July 5 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....................$145, gold.
Return Tickets....................$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets....................$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN......Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE..........DAURE......Saturday, Aug. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$85
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin..........$145 | Second Cabin..........$88
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**ANCHOR LINE.**
Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., July 8 | Assyria......Wed., July 5
Britannia......Sat., July 15 | Sidonian......Wed., July 12
Europa......Sat., July 22 | Iowa......Wed., July 19
India......Sat., July 29 | Ismalia......Wed., July 26
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

**NATIONAL LINE.**
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, July 8, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, GROAN, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 8, 10 A. M.
NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75 | Steerage..........$30
To London..........80 | To London..........35
To Paris..........90 | To Paris..........38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,**
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 6
GEN. SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau). July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 20
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.,**
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer GEN. SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M.—direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,** Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting at Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

**FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,**
PAYING FROM
**10 TO 12 PER CENT.,**
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........$92,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
**ALBERT H. NICOLAY,**
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

**VERMILYE & CO.**
**BANKERS,**
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**TURNER BROTHERS,**
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
**No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,**
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

**DOUBLE EAGLES ($20 GOLD PIECES)**
WANTED AT
3-8 PER CENT. PREMIUM.
EAGLES ($10 GOLD PIECES)
AT 1-16 PER CENT. PREMIUM.
ANY PART OF
**$1,000,000 New Funded 5 Per Cent. Government Loan**
FOR SALE AT 93¾ GOLD, By
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, NO. 11 BROAD-ST.

**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,**
**BANKERS,**
**No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,**
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

**BIDS**
For $400,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.
The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.
Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.
I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
I. G. KAPPNER,
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company.
St. Joseph, Mo.

**$500 REWARD.**
Lost, Eighty-two United States Coupons, due 1st July, 1871, as follows:
5 coupons of $1 50 each.
23 coupons of $7 each.
13 coupons of $15 each.
41 coupons of $30 each.
Amounting to $1,501 50-100.
The owner will pay the above reward on their being left with the Hanover National Bank, No. 33 Nassau-st.

**CHOICE SECURITIES.**
Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, } CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871. }
**TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE** LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, } OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44. } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871. }
**TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST** Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE } CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA, } NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. }
**THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE** Central Railroad Company of Iowa, will be closed July 7, and remain closed until Aug. 14, 1871, for annual election. A. L. HATCH,
New-York, June 23, 1871. Transfer Agent.

**THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND** TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened on July 8. All assents to the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed.
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman of Committee.

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE** Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**FIRST MORTGAGE**
**GOLD BONDS,**
OF
**TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES**
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
**EIGHT MILLIONS,**
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING
**New-York City with the Great Lakes**
BY THE
**MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.**
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
**Montclair Railway**
OF
**NEW-JERSEY,**
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
**LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,**
**NO. 10 WALL-ST.,**
AND THE
**MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,**
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

**MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY**
**EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,**
INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
(Loan $2,500,000 already negotiated.)
We are prepared to buy the above bonds at current rates and to furnish them in limited amounts to investors.
**SOUTTER & CO.,**
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

**RONDOUT AND OSWEGO**
**Railroad Company.**
**First Mortgage Gold Bonds.**
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
**Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.**
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road, Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
**EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,**
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

**THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE** SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES offer loans on security of bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, in sums from $5,000 to $25,000. No application will be received unless signed by the person who offers himself as bondsman.

**WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,**
NO. 27 PINE-ST.,
will pay the coupons and interest due 1st July, 1871, on the following securities, viz.:
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 3-10 Mortgage Bonds.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Connecticut Western Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Cleveland and Massillon Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
City of Wheeling, Va., 3 and 6 per cent. Bonds.
Indianapolis Water-works, 8 per cent. Bonds.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.
Ross County, Ohio, (principal and interest,) Bonds.
City of Allegheny, Penn., Bonds.
City of Richmond, Ind., Bonds.
City of Terre Haute, Ind., Bonds.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, Bonds.
Sabine County, Kansas, Bonds.
Neosho Falls Township, Kansas, Bonds.
Louisiana National Bank, Dividend 5 per cent., payable 5th July.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, Dividend payable 5th July.

**IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS** of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

**CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,**
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:
EFFING. TOWNSEND, ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO, PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON, WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS, HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH, CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD, WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, } JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871. }
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

**$100,000 TO LOAN ON UNIN-** cumbered City property, in sums not less than $10,000 each; principals only need apply.
E. C. DELAVAN, No. 33 Nassau-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,**
NO. 20 UNION-PLACE,
Corner of East 15th-st.
Dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1871, will be payable June 17, 1871, viz.: At rates of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, } NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871. }
**INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DE-** POSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK**—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; assets, $2,446,826; surplus, $189,415 37.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**Oriental Savings Bank,**
No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.
MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES *NOT* REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."
DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.
Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*
Drafts on Europe Sold.
TRUSTEES:
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.
TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,** Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 19, 1871;
ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN, PER CENT. per annum.
*Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.*
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY,—*and not later,*—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, *President.*
T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

**1871.—JULY INTEREST.** CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,**
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now, or on July 20, will draw interest from that date.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 17.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

**NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,**
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 17, 1871.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

**EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,**
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

**BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.**
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent., upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the bylaws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1871.
The bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on MONDAYS until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.
Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.
Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THOS. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Trea'r.

**Broadway Savings Institution.**
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

**MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION.**
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

**MARKET SAVINGS BANK,**
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK.
SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 19.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., } NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871. }
**DIVIDEND.**
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, will be paid on and after July 17.
Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3. P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.**
Chatham-square.
Deposits and accrued interest..........$2,789,823 74
Surplus..........202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871..........$2,992,606 43
$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
*Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.*

**PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.**
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD,
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary. President.

**NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,**
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.

## MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, } NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871. }
**GENERAL ORDER.**—THE SOCIETY will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, July 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the ninety-fifth anniversary of our national independence.
Members of other State societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above anniversary.
A special meeting of the Standing Committee will be held at the same place, at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE**—HORSE, PHAETON, HARNESS, Blankets, Robes, &c., all in good condition; cost $700; will be sold for $350; horse kind and sound, suitable for a lady to drive; sold on account of the owner going to Europe. To be seen by calling at No. 93 2d-st., Brooklyn, Monday and Tuesday.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT trucking business, in Broadway and Canal-st., for two trucks and express wagon. Inquire at No. 42 Jane-st.

**MULES.**—A PAIR OF NICE SMALL MULES, just from the country, for sale; price $150. At GILMORE'S, No. 161 North 4th-st., near 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

**FOR SALE**—A GENTLEMAN'S ROAD horse, bay, 15¼ hands high; can show 50 or better; very gentle; six years old; will be sold low. Call at stable No. 336 West 27th-st., or on owner, 527 8th-av.

**A TWO-WHEEL BOSTON CHAISE,** made by Goddard and newly painted, is for sale cheap, at private stable, No. 132 West 15th-st.

**A FEW WORKING HORSES FOR** SALE CHEAP—To be sold for want of use. Inquire at No. 115 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

**$65 WILL BUY A GOOD BAY** work horse, sold for want of use. Apply to-day or to-morrow at No. 138 West 25th-st.

**FOR SALE**—A HANDSOME THREE-QUARTER seat road wagon, good as new. Apply until sold at No. 219 West 41st-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.,** NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

**A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR,** will accommodate two gentlemen, with privilege of front parlor; terms reasonable. No. 348 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY,** RESIDING IN an elegant house on Murray Hill, will let a suite of rooms with board or private table; highest reference exchanged. Call at No. 19 East 49th-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.**
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

**GRANVILLE HOUSE,**
MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y.
C. H. BULL, Proprietor.
IRA M. ELLIS, Manager.
This house, having been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, can furnish good accommodations for City guests. Terms, $2 per day and $10 to $12 per week. A good livery connected with the house. References exchanged.

**COLUMBIA HALL,**
LEBANON SPRINGS, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
A special train will be dispatched from New-York EVERY SATURDAY P. M. at 4 o'clock for Lebanon Springs, (Harlem Railroad,) and from Lebanon Springs for New-York EVERY MONDAY MORNING at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving in New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

**THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,**
In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.
S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

**COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL**
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

**COOPER HOUSE,**
Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

**CLAVERACK COLLEGE** AND HUDSON River Institute will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 3; good accommodations for families with children; no extra charge for extra room. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y.

**THE OCEAN ZEPHYR RESORT.**—This favorite house will be open July 1. Those wishing pleasant rooms will please apply soon to MAYHEW ADAMS, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.
JUNE 24, 1871.

**TOWER HILL HOUSE**—NARRAGANsett Heights, Narragansett, R. I. This new and first-class house will open July 3.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD** CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

**MOST DESIRABLE BOARD**—IN A private mansion, for one or two families; table first-class; location healthy; rooms airy; salt bathing; plenty of shade; no objection to children or nurses. Address Box No. 12 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

**SUMMER RESORT.**—THE MOST DElightful place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

**AMENIA SEMINARY**—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**
Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

**SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREAT OFFER!!**
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

**PIANOS.**—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

**THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON** was dissolved April 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-room, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., by RAVEN & CO.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**STOLEN**—ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 1, $2,000 in Spanish gold, ounces and doubloons, by a Chinese servant named Celestino, about 5 feet 4 inches high, square-built, nose straight and flat, dressed with dark, drab coat and brown linen pants, round-top straw hat. For the apprehension and money I will pay the sum of $200. Call or address Capt. JAMES IRVING, Police Head-quarters.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.**
LAST NIGHTS OF DELMONICO'S. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT. | Every night this week for the last times the new local comedy, DELMONICO'S; OR LARKS UP THE HUDSON, with Miss Davenport, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis, W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, Parkes, and De Vere in the cast.
Next week, a new original American comedy entitled AN ANGEL, and the famous old Olympic mock rehearsal entitled THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN, with a powerful cast, and appropriate scenery, produced expressly for the closing nights of the season.
MONDAY, July 10—Benefit of Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
MONDAY, JULY 3,
TUESDAY, JULY 4.
Last appearance of
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as the
MAN O' AIRLIE.
LAST MATINEE
TUESDAY, JULY 4, AT 1½.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**
MONDAY, July 3, 1871.
PRODUCTION OF THE new sensational drama by J. McCLOSKEY, of THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT. Everything new, scenery, costumes, &c. | EVERY AFTERNOON at 2. EVERY EVENING at 8.
JULY 4—GRAND GALA ENTERTAINMENT. THREE PERFORMANCES—at 11, 2 and 8 o'clock.

## THE TURF.

**LONG BRANCH RACES.**
MONMOUTH PARK.
$23,200.
FIVE DAYS.
THREE RACES EACH DAY.
ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.
TUESDAY, 4TH JULY,
WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY,
THURSDAY, 6TH JULY,
FRIDAY, 7TH JULY,
SATURDAY, 8TH JULY,
TUESDAY, AUG. 1,
AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS.

FIRST DAY.
JULY THE FOURTH.
FIRST RACE—The Grand National Steeple-chase. For all ages. About three miles. $2,000.
SECOND RACE—Trial Purse. For all ages. Dash of one mile. $600.
THIRD RACE—The Jersey Derby Stakes, $3,050. One and a half miles. Thirty-one entries.

SECOND DAY.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
FIRST RACE—The Hopeful Stakes, $1,400. For two-year-old Colts and Fillies. Half a mile. Eighteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse $700. Mile Heats. For all ages.
THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Cup, $2,250. For all ages. Two miles and a half. Fifteen entries.

THIRD DAY.
THURSDAY, JULY 6.
FIRST RACE—Selling Race. Purse $500. For all ages. One and a quarter miles.
SECOND RACE—The Monmouth Oaks Stakes, $2,200. For three year old Fillies. One mile and a half. Twenty-four entries.
THIRD RACE—The Long Branch Stakes, $1,700. For all ages. Two miles. Fourteen entries.

FOURTH DAY.
FRIDAY, JULY 7.
FIRST RACE—The July Stakes, $1,150. Three-quarters of a mile. Thirteen entries.
SECOND RACE—The Americus Club Purse, $2,500. For all ages. Mile heats. Best three in five.
THIRD RACE—The Tweed Purse, $1,000. For beaten horses, all ages. One and a half miles.

FIFTH DAY.
SATURDAY, JULY 8.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, $800. Two miles; eight hurdles.
SECOD RACE—Purse $1,000. For all ages. Dash of three miles.
THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Sequel Stakes, $2,350. Two miles. Twenty-seven entries.
Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter-stretch and Grand Stand; During the Meeting, $12; or for one day, $3.
Entrance to Field, $1; to the Grand Stand, $1 extra.
Pools will be sold every evening at the West End Hotel, and on the Course every day during the races, by UNDERWOOD & McGOWAN.
The floating palaces, *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt*, capable of carrying thousands, will leave Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-street, at stated hours, as advertised.
Passengers will reach the Course in two hours.
The accommodations going to the Course, while there, and returning, will be unequaled.
The *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt* will sell excursion tickets for round trip, (including admission to races,) for $2 50.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary, Long Branch.

## STEAMBOATS.

**HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.**
On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.
Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.
Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.
Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.
Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.
N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

**MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.**
The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

**$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.**—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 28, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND** LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 27th....10:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 27th... 2:00 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 28th.11:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 28th 3:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 29th...12:00 M. | Thursday, 29th... 4:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 30th...... 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, July 1 6:45 A. M. |
| Saturday, July 1. 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, July 1 6:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 2... 7:15 A. M. | Sunday, July 2. 3:30 P. M. |

**THE STEAMER HELEN** WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, July 1. 2:00 P. M. | Monday, July 3..3:00 P. M. |
| Wed., July 5..... 9:00 A. M. | Wed., July 5......3:00 P. M. |
| Thurs., July 6.... 9:00 A. M. | Thursday, July 6.5:00 P. M. |
| Friday, July 7...12:00 M. | Friday, July 7.....5:30 P. M. |
| Saturday, July 8. 1:00 P. M. | Monday, July 10.8:00 P. M. |
| Monday, July 10. 3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, July 11.9:00 A. M. |

**ALBANY AND TROY LINE.**—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

**DAILY** EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

**THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST.,** at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

**ROCKAWAY BEACH.**—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, North River, at 9 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½ A. M. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, same landings, at 2:20 P. M. and 2:50 P. M.

**FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZ-** zens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT** FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

**FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.**—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

**FOR CATSKILL DAILY.**—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

**TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of arrangements made with DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., for the production of his LAST NEW DRAMA,
ELFIE,
On MONDAY, July 10,
the manager is reluctantly compelled to announce
THE LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF THE
LONG STRIKE,
which must be withdrawn
IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS POPULARITY.
Monday, July 3. Tuesday, July 4.
Wednesday, July 5. Long Strike. Thursday, July 6.
Friday, July 7. Saturday, July 8.
MONDAY, July 10,
ELFIE.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN THE GREAT IRISH-AMERICAN DRAMA,
UNDER TWO FLAGS,
OR, TRODDEN DOWN.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
TUESDAY, July 4,
UNDER TWO FLAGS.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, July 8.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Second week and triumphant success of Boucicault's Irish drama of COLLEEN BAWN, JOHN COLLINS as MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs CRUISKEEN LAWN and WIDOW MACHREE, CHARLES WHEATLEIGH (his original part) as DANNY MAN. Miss EMMA HOWSON, with songs, as EILY O'CONNOR.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN COLLINS.

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.**
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled Orchestra.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

**EMPIRE CITY RINK.**
4TH JULY, PAINE. 4TH JULY.
AGAINST WESTON'S TIME.
112 miles, 23 hours, 44 minutes. $2,500 challenge accepted. Building holds 15,000 people; delightfully cool. Grand Promenade concert all day and evening. 25 cents, see small bills, &c., admission, 25 cents.

## EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
**ROCKAWAY BEACH.**
Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.
An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.
Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:35, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.
Tickets for the excursion.......................... $1.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

**GRAND EXCURSION, 4TH JULY.**
The new and magnificent steamer STATE OF NEW-YORK, of 2,000 tons burden, will make an excursion to WEST POINT, leaving the Company's pier, No. 24 East River, Peck-slip, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 10 A. M., returning in time to witness the display of fire-works in the City. This steamer has spacious saloons and fine state-room accommodations. A band of music will accompany the excursion. Perfect order will be preserved. Fare for the excursion $1 50. Tickets for sale at the office on the Pier, No. 24 East River, and state-rooms secured. SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents, No. 112 South-st.

**GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.**
JULY 4, 1871,
steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Catharine-st. at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., giving a grand opportunity to visit all places of interest in Bridgeport, also a fine view of the Sound. Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**
One of the finest amusements during that day is the great exhibition of the City of Paris, represented before its destruction, and where all parts destroyed can be pointed out. Laid on a platform of 400 square feet, and 40,000 buildings. Exhibition from morning till 12 P. M. No. 589 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

**FIFTH ANNUAL GRAND** EXCURSION from New-York, Albany and Troy to Montreal via Troy and Albany steamers, Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and Lake Champlain steamers, under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, N. Y., from Aug. 21 to Sept. 21, 1871, inclusive. Tickets from Troy, Albany and New-York to Montreal and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning and evening trains. New-York to Montreal only $15 20; Albany to Montreal only $13 20; Troy to Montreal only $12 90. About half the usual fare. Tickets may be had at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Ticket Office at Albany, Troy, Cohoes, the Troy Steamer Offices, and of M. VAINE, General Agent, No. 590 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION** AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The new and splendid steam-boat AMERICUS leaves 37th-st., East River, 9 o'clock; Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., 9:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:45; 34th-st., North River, 10:15; Christopher-st., North River, 10:30; Pier No. 4, North River, 10:45, on a grand patriotic excursion, passing through the Narrows and in view of all the national fortifications in the Lower Bay. Starr's celebrated Brass and Cotillion Band on board. Fare $1. Refreshments of all kinds.

**GRAND FOURTH JULY** EXCURSION to Rockaway Beach.—The fast and beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves 37th-st., East River, 10:45 A. M., Pier No. 37 foot market-st., East River, 11 A. M.; Martin's Stores dock, Brooklyn, 11:15; Barclay-st., North River, 11:15. Sufficient time at Rockaway will be allowed for the excursionist to take a surf bath and visit the principal hotels. A good brass and quadrille band on board; also refreshments of all kinds. Fare $1.

**FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO** Glen Cove and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood.
The favorite steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) at 9 A. M.; 37th-st., East River, 9:15.
Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.; Glen Cove, 4.
Fare, 50 cents each way.

**GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION** up the Hudson to Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, (Iona Island) and Yonkers. The only boat that will land passengers on the pleasant island on the Hudson, Iona. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M., Christopher, North River, 8:30 and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated Band will accompany the trip.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO** the sea shore of Coney Island. NORTH RIVER LINE leaves West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25, 3:25; North Moore-st., Pier No. 36, at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION UP** THE HUDSON.—Morning line to Peekskill—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15; Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

**FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO** WEST POINT AND NEWBURG.—The splendid saloon steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHARLES POST, will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) at 8 o'clock A. M.; West 10th-st., North River, 8:15; 34th-st., North River, 8:30. Returning will leave Newburg 2:30; West Point, 3 P. M. Fare for the excursion, $1 50. Music and refreshments on board.

**EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,**
To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare each way $1 25: no charge for berths.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.**
The MARY POWELL will make a trip down the Bay and around Staten Island from 34th-st. at 10:45, and Vestry-st. at 11.

**EXCURSION, FOURTH OF JULY.**—New Steam-boats PLEASANT VALLEY and FORT LEE will leave Spring-st. for Fort Lee at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 5, 6, 7 P. M., landing both ways at 34th-st. 25 cents, round trip.

**FOURTH OF JULY—EXCURSION** DOWN THE BAY AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The steam-boat THOS. POWELL will leave Pier No. 43 foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8:30 o'clock.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

**FIRE-WORKS**—A LARGE ASSORTMENT retailed at wholesale prices at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer,—Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
**HANDSOME** HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on MONDAY, July 3,
at 11 o'clock, at the private residence,
No. 120 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.,
all the handsome furniture contained in said house, comprising in part carved rose-wood and walnut parlor suites, in crimson and green satin and reps; carved rose-wood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, chairs, lounges and easy chairs, fine Gobelin tapestry, engravings, &c., gilt and walnut frame, pier and mantel mirrors, enameled bedroom suites, fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, large lot of blankets and bed linen, royal Wilton, velvet, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths. China and glassware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD** FURNITURE—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Wm. Summerfield, Washington-av., near 11th-st., Tremont, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rose-wood parlor suites in brocatelle, centre table, marble top, mirror back, pier glasses, centre table, marble top, parlor organ, (Mason & Hamlin, makers,) black-walnut extension table, secretary and book-case, three oil paintings, Brussels carpet; also, wagon, sleigh, harness, &c. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF DRY** DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John E. Devlin, Esq., special administrator of James B. Taylor, deceased:
250 shares Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, $100 each.

# WASHINGTON.

## Probable Pardon of C. C. Bowen by the President.

### Effect of the Pardon and the Relations of Bowen to His Wives—The Civil Service Commission—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There is a report in circulation here to-night, which is regarded as trustworthy, that a pardon from the President will arrive here to-morrow or a day or two later for Ex-Congressman BOWEN, recently convicted of bigamy. It has up to this time, however, been believed that the President would refuse to interfere. It is hard to describe just the feeling that exists among the people here, but it is probable that the action of the President, in granting a pardon will be generally approved. If the women who claim to have been BOWEN's wives, or more especially the one whom the verdict pronounced his wife, had had any interest in the conviction and wished his punishment, or if the last woman who wedded him regarded him as having wronged her, doubtless everybody would cry out for the execution of the law, but it is evident now, as it was from the first, that he never would have been brought to trial except that his political enemies thought it the easiest mode of being rid of him. On that account, people seem to think that his punishment, instead of justifying the law, would make the law the instrument of villany, though the finding of the jury is universally spoken of as correct. As for the women, they all seemed glad enough to be deserted by him except the latest wife, Mrs. KING. The pardon coming now while appeal is pending for a new trial, after his conviction, does not change the effect of the verdict which decided her not to be his wife, and another marriage would afford ground for a new action Whether Mr. BOWEN will now proceed to obtain a valid divorce from his former wife, and remarry Mrs. KING, is a question that is suggested.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It was remarked in these dispatches the other day that the Civil Service Commission, when it visited the President, found him fully in accord with the spirit of reform. This is true in every respect. Still there is an effort to charge the President with seeking delay in action by requesting or intimating that a report should not be made by the Commission before January. The time when a report would be rendered was spoken of in the interview, and the President indicated that he did not wish to control or influence the Commission in this or any particular. If he were to express any view on this point it would be that the report should be presented before the meeting of Congress. The Commission is wholly uninstructed and uninfluenced, and free to do all it can under the indefinite law in accordance with which it is acting. When the rules are prescribed a fair and thorough enforcement of them may be expected, so that their usefulness may be tested to the fullest degree. Though the Commission does not meet again till the 5th, all the members except Mr. CATTELL remain in the city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE IOWA LAND EXCITEMENT.

It is ascertained on inquiry at the General Land-office that there is no sufficient ground for the reported excitement in Harlan and Shelby Counties, Iowa, growing out of an announcement that the title of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company in that section is defective, and that consequently said lands are open to homestead and pre-emption settlement. The erroneous impression in regard to these lands seems to be based upon a misunderstanding of a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, rendered last month, applying only to some twenty-one homestead entries in Audubon and Shelby Counties, which, although allowed by the local land officers a number of years ago, under a misconstruction of the acts of 1864 and 1865, were permitted by Secretary DELANO, as a matter of equity, to stand.

KUKLUX OUTRAGES.

No general instructions are now contemplated in relation to the Kuklux act. As in the case of every law, the proper officers are required and expected to enforce it, but should any extraordinary state of affairs arise calling for direct interference by the President, the fact will be brought before him in authentic form for his action. Private information from Northern Georgia is to the effect that a colored man was lately killed by disguised parties in that section. Six persons, accused of the crime, were promptly arrested and held for trial by a magistrate. It is further stated the feeling of the community was evidently against the outrage, all being desirous of having the guilty parties adequately punished. With this exception there has been, and is now, general quiet throughout the State.

A HARVESTER PATENT RENEWAL.

Among the undecided applications for patent extensions now before the Commissioner is that of JOHN P. MANNY for improved harvester, patented in 1857. The claim is very broad, covering the mode of hinging the main frame and for raking apparatus and converging platform, which features are very generally used, but unaccountably there is no opposition to the application for extension.

NEW REVENUE STAMPS.

It was intended that the improved new stamps of the Bureau of Internal Revenue should take the place of the old ones on the 1st of July, but although the plates were long ago prepared, the printing has not yet been executed, the engravers not having been supplied with paper by the Department for that purpose.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, has been directed by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury to buy $1,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Tuesday, during the month of July.

### Warnings Against Yellow Fever in Texas.

*From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, June 27.*

The almost daily return of the north winds should admonish all our yellow-fever districts of the necessity of the most rigid precautionary measures, and the most careful, persistent attention should be paid to sanitary measures. The disastrous overflow in New-Orleans may be a prolific cause of a terrible epidemic there this year, and in that case it will be most fortunate if Texas escapes it. The recommendation of the State Medical Convention lately assembled here, that Boards of Health be appointed, composed of a majority of experienced physicians, deserves the serious consideration of every Council Board in our towns and cities liable to yellow fever. "In a multitude of counsellors there is safety," and the adoption of this recommendation need not interfere with the health officers, but they would be most valuable aids in recommending the measures to be taken. Procrastination in enforcing sanitary measures has desolated many a home and taken the lives of many valuable citizens, and every day's delay may bring danger to us.

### The Latest Affrays.

Last night, at a late hour, an affray occurred in the lager-beer saloon of HENRY HALSCK, No. 86 New Chambers-street, during which MARTIN CALLIGAN, a United States soldier, belonging to Fort Hamilton, was struck with some weapon on the head by HENRY BROWN, a sailor, and had his skull fractured. The wounded man was taken to Park Hospital in a critical condition, and BROWN being arrested, was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, to await the result of the injury.

JOHN BURNS, of No. 375 Second-avenue, and DANIEL CRONAN, of No. 260 East Thirty-sixth-street, a watchman in the Fourth-avenue Stage stables at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-second-street, quarreled in the stables last night, when BURNS struck CRONAN with a hay stick, breaking his right arm. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house. The injured man was taken home.

WILLIAM CROWLEY, of No. 305 East Twenty-Fourth-street, was last evening pushed from a Second-avenue car at the corner of Grand and Chrystie streets, by the conductor, whose name is not known, when he sustained a severe scalp wound.

MICHAEL J. DONOVAN, of No. 232 Elizabeth-street, was found in the Bowery last night at 11 o'clock, bleeding profusely from a severe cut on the head. He stated to the Police that he had been assaulted in Elizabeth-street by a man named REILLEY, who struck him with a lager-beer glass. DONOVAN was sent home after his wound had been dressed at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

## RUSSIAN TARTARY.

### Troubles in Bokhara—A Revolution Against the Ameer Imminent.

A letter from Taschkend, dated the 26th of April, in the Russian *Exchange Gazette*, says that the accounts which arrive there from Bokhara are of a very alarming kind. The people are in such an excited state that a revolution against the Ameer is regarded as imminent. At the head of the malcontents are the Mohammedan clergy, and their chief grievance is the friendly policy of the Ameer toward Russia. This, naturally, seems very unreasonable to the correspondent of the *Exchange Gazette*. "Since the first appearance," he says, "of Russian pickets on the territory of Turkestan, a new epoch of social life has dawned on the natives of Central Asia—an epoch of order, of the restoration of the rights of humanity, of spiritual progress, and of a radical reform of their barbarous mode of living. In the battle at Irdschara (on the 8th of May, 1865,) the Russian bombs shattered the gigantic army of Bokhara, and on the 1st of May, 1868, Samarcand—'the crown of the world, the beauty of light'—fell into the hands of the infidels. These decisive blows taught the Bokharian Government the strength of Russia, who, with a handful of men scattered the numberless Mohammed hordes, and with 600 bayonets took Taschkend, a town of 100,000 inhabitants; it understood the position, and has striven ever since to avoid any hostile collision with its dreaded neighbors." Unfortunately there exists a strong party in Bokhara which still refuses to submit tamely to Russian dictation, and is thereby precipitating the moment when "the proud, arrogant Bokhara—'the light of the wisdom of the East'—will be brought down to the same level as Kokhand, viz., that of a vassal of Russia." The consequence of this unsettled state of affairs will probably be, continues the correspondent, the postponement of the expedition against Khiva, (which appears to have now taken place, according to the telegram from St. Petersburg of last week.) "It would be folly to leave in our rear a hostile people, ready to take up arms against us; the destruction of the detachments in the steppes of the Amou-Darya would in such a case be inevitable. The Government has, therefore, no alternative but to regulate affairs in Bokhara (*sic*) and then proceed further."

### Out-Door Sports—Coming Events.

There will not be a ball-field vacant in any part of the country on the Fourth of July, and especially will every locality where two nines can play a game be occupied in the Metropolis and its immediate vicinity, for the Fourth of July is the ball-players' holiday, and certainly it is a far more sensible way for boys to pass the day on the ball-field than to travel round firing off pistols and crackers, or indulging in some City dissipation or other.

A number of local clubs go out of town today to play games with country clubs on the Fourth. The Brooklyn Stars go to Middletown, Conn., today, and the Brooklyn Excelsiors to Haverstraw to-morrow. The Jersey City Champions, also, go to Port Jervis, and the New-York Silver Stars to Fishkill. The Montauks, too, go to Rahway, and the Rose Hills, of Fordham, visit the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, to play the Athletics.

The grand match of the Fourth will be on the Union Grounds, where the Mutuals are to meet the Eckfords, just returned from the East as victors over Boston clubs.

CRICKET.

The members of the St. George and Manhattan Clubs will meet in force at 10 A. M. on the Fourth to play a one day's match with each other on the cricket-grounds foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. A scrub match at cricket is also to be played at Brooklyn, on Prospect Park Parade-grounds.

QUOITING.

The St. Andrew's Club will meet at Tuckley's Grounds, on Fortieth-street, on the Fourth, to play a series of games between their leading members.

The Long Island Club will assemble in force on the 4th inst., at Mitchelson's, to toss quoits during the afternoon.

At RATHWELL's grounds, in Atlantic-avenue, there will be quite a gathering of Brooklyn quoit-players, a supper in the evening being a feature.

LACROSSE.

The Eagle and Knickerbocker Lacrosse Clubs are to play a match together on Prospect Park, on the Fourth of July, and an interesting display of the features of the Canadian game may be anticipated.

### Deaths by Drowning.

An unusually large number of drowning casualties were reported yesterday, and among them the following:

Thursday last, A. DANRE, aged fifteen years, a native of France, and nephew of Capt. DANRE, of the French steamer *Pereire*, fell from Pier No. 50 North River, and was drowned. Yesterday the body was recovered and taken in charge by the friends. An inquest will be held today.

JOHN GALBRAITH, aged thirty-five years, an oiler on the steamer *Nevada*, now moored at Pier No. 46 North River, yesterday afternoon jumped overboard from the ship for the purpose of bathing, but being taken with cramps was drowned before effective assistance could be rendered, as he died almost immediately after being taken from the river. The body remains on board the vessel to await an inquest by Coroner YOUNG, who was notified at his residence.

WM. KREIGLER, aged six years, whose parents live at No. 9 Jay-street, while playing last evening on the pier at the foot of Jay-street, accidentally fell into the North River and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house to await an inquest by Coroner HERRMAN, to be held this morning.

### Fourth Ward Gin—The Heads of Two Soldiers Laid Open With a Bottle.

A desperate row occurred at 11 o'clock last night in the saloon No. 86 New-Chambers-street. Several men had been drinking when trouble arose, and bottles and glasses flew about in profusion. Two soldiers from Fort Hamilton, named HENRY LYNCH and MARTIN GALLAGHER, were terribly hurt on the head. They were conveyed to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where their wounds were dressed. GALLAGHER has a frightful gash on the left side of his head, inflicted by a bottle, as he alleges, in the hands of one HENRY BROWN. BROWN was arrested. LYNCH also charges BROWN with cutting him with the bottle. GALLAGHER says that a small-sized policeman came into the saloon at the beginning of the affray, and accosted him (GALLAGHER) by name, but did not interfere to stop the drinking or the trouble.

### Probable Homicide—Fatal Affray Between Germans.

Yesterday afternoon, FRANK WIEKMEYER and ERNEST OFFERMANN, both Germans, living at No. 41 Sullivan-street, became involved in a dispute, which ended in blows and in an injury to OFFERMANN, which it is thought will prove fatal. The Police of the Eighth Precinct do not appear to have learned the details of the affair, and only state that WIEKMEYER pushed OFFERMANN off the stoop of the house, and that the latter struck on the back of his head, and was soon taken with convulsions. A physician being called, declared that he was suffering from congestion of the brain, which might prove fatal, whereupon WIEKMEYER was arrested, and locked up in the Prince-street Police Station, to await the result.

### Forerunners of the Fourth.

JOHN SOFFREY, aged eight years, living at No. 525 East Fifteenth-street, while discharging a small cannon at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon, had the small finger of his left hand blown off. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

MATHEW PHILLIPS, aged fifteen years, who lives in Sixty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue, had his face badly burned last evening by the premature discharge of a small cannon he was firing. He was taken home and cared for by his friends.

LOUIS ROLFE, of No. 204 West Forty-first-street, while examining a pistol in Eighth-avenue, last night, accidentally let it fall, and the weapon exploding, the ball took effect in his hand, causing a severe wound. He was taken home.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The Roosevelt Hospital, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, is about completed. The main building is being decorated and painted, and the kitchens and laundries are being fitted with every modern improvement. The adjoining offices and reception-rooms will be completed as soon as possible, there being eighty men at work at them. The building, on the whole, is admirably arranged, no expense having been spared to have everything complete. It will most probably be opened early in September, but the main building will be finished in about three weeks.

The work of constructing the main sewers in Eleventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street is slowly progressing. In Seventeenth-street, besides water, the men have a quantity of gas tar to contend with which soaks through the soil from the neighboring gas works. Sometimes the men are knee-deep in this tar. There is such a continual supply of water in both Eleventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street that piles have had to be driven, and on the piles a strong scaffold erected on which the sewer is built. The men employed in Eleventh-avenue are the greater part of their time working in water above their knees. Some of them get $6 a day.

The various contrivances used for catching the flies which infest the stores, are worthy of note. The general trap is prepared paper, which is inserted in sweetened water, which attracts them and from which they feast till they become stupefied, when they fall helpless. In some stores paper smeared with a mixture of butter and sugar, on which, if the fly once settles, he cannot get off, is the only trap laid. The most ingenious trap is a long suspended string, which has previously been smeared with sweetened gum. This they fly upon and there they have to remain.

There is an official in the Croton Water Department called the Complaint Clerk. The unfortunate man is daily doomed to hear the countless complaints of citizens of water irregularities, while his superiors perch themselves in nooks out of the way, near the roof of their lofty building, in Broadway. If the official is as little mindful of the wants of the people as of the sparrows in Washington Parade Ground, whose present lack of water was noticed in the TIMES, it is to be presumed that "What comes in at one ear goes out at the other."

The Reformed Church, in Fifth-avenue, near Central Park, is rapidly approaching completion. The tower, which is 200 feet high, is finished, and the fittings will be soon. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, with an eliptic grained ceiling, on a the interior is principally built of walnut. The choir and organ will be at the extreme east and level with the pastor's platform. The church will be opened in September. It will seat 1,000 people, and will have cost when completed $100,000. Rev. H. D. GANSE is pastor.

He who gives to the poor the opportunity of breathing country air, rambling in the woods playing on the green hill-sides, swinging under trees, picknicing by cool gushing springs, is as much a public benefactor as he who supplies simply material bodily wants. Last Saturday about 400 poor children enjoyed something of this sort at Excelsior Grove, opposite Yonkers, by the kindness of Mr. J. B. CROSSETT, who placed the steamer *Wyoming* at the disposal of the "Park" and of the Hudson River Schools of the Children's Aid Society. They had a good time.

The "kindling-wood" which is sold at the stores and vended in the streets is sawed, cut and tied up by machinery. The wood is put into these machines in immense blocks, and there it is cut and split almost at the same instant, and finally drops into boxes prepared for its reception. It is then sorted and put up into bundles, which are compressed by machinery and then tied up. The greater number of the machines are superintended by girls.

The Sunday excursion boats yesterday were crowded with living freight, consigned to resorts up the river and down the Bay, to enjoy a stroll in the green fields, recline under the spreading shade-trees, or view the angry ocean lashing the beach. They returned by the *Pleasant Valley*, *Sylvan Grove*, *Sunny Side*, *Sleepy Hollow*, and other equally pleasant ways, freighted with flowers and blossoms of health.

An "Irish-American Protective Tariff Association" was organized on Saturday night, at No. 193 Bowery. The following officers were elected: President, Col. Michael Kerwin; First Vice-President, Gen. D. F. Burke; Second Vice-President, Thomas Smith; Secretary, Capt. Wm. Smith O'Brien; Corresponding Secretary, Col. Frank Page; Treasurer, Thomas McGrane.

The wharves where the ice-boats land their cargoes are generally crowded with boys and girls, who carefully pick up the waste pieces of ice and draw them away in small hand-carts. These pieces are sold by these children to the poor residents near, at the rate of ten cents a load. One boy on Saturday last made seventy cents in this way.

From the base of the City Hall walls several small shrubs have lately sprung up, the roots of which are imbedded in the mortar. These picciolas are not of the same kind as those in the neighborhood. It may be presumed that the seeds were brought from some distance by the birds, and accidentally dropped, the rain washing them into the mortar.

New York has a large floating population who live in canal-boats and river craft, belonging to city houses, and moored the greater part of the year along the river fronts. The females and children are a singular class, and though familiar with everything that pertains to the river are as ignorant of the ways of the City as persons reared in the country.

The Society Virginia, of Richmond, Va., was, on Friday evening, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, where the Society was quartered during the Saengerfest, the recipient of two silver-mounted drinking-horns, such as are in use among the German vocal societies. The presentation was made by the New-York Maennerchor.

The subscriptions for a fund to erect a new German Theatre in this City during the past week reached the sum of $70,100. The Committee had added to its number the following gentlemen: Messrs. Leopold Gusthat, E. W. Holberg, Charles Koehler, H. F. Lutz, Max Morgenthau, George Nembach, and Christian Schwarz.

Thirteenth-avenue, running from Bank to Fourteenth-street, an avenue on made ground along the Hudson River, is a sightly thoroughfare, and has recently been much improved by the erection of many new buildings for stores, offices and warehouses. It can also boast of a hotel, which is now, however, barren of guests.

The German lithographers, lithographic printers and others, are making preparations to celebrate the approaching centenary birthday of ALOIS TENNEFELDER, the inventor of the art of lithographing. Preliminary action to that effect was taken at a meeting held at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, yesterday.

The new pier at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River, is completed, the one at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, is nearly finished, and the one at the foot of Bethune-street, begun last week, is progressing rapidly, piles being now driven about eighty feet from the river wall.

PATRICK DONOVAN died yesterday at the Strangers' Hospital, corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, from internal injuries received while engaged in wrestling with a fellow-workman at the Empire Laundry, No. 335 East Fifty-third-street. Coroner HERRMAN will investigate the case this morning.

The German Union Democratic General Committee will celebrate the national anniversary to-morrow by a series of festivities at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, when addresses will be delivered by Messrs. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Judge GROSS and Dr. SILVERMAN.

When standing in front of his residence, No. 9 Albany-street, Saturday evening, Officer THOMAS COGGAN, of the First Precinct, was assaulted by MICHAEL BROWN, who struck him over the head with a cart-rung, inflicting a severe injury. The assailant was arrested.

A great variety of fire-cracker pistols are now being peddled around the streets. Some of them are so constructed that they project a fire-cracker or torpedo for more than fifty feet, by means of a spring. Another form is the breech-loading pistol, which is sold at five cents.

The receipts at the German General Consulate for the German relief fund during the past week amounted to $206 36, making with the previous amounts a total of $351,918 99. The proceeds of the late peace celebration at College Point amounted to $112 36.

The tournament of the New-York Down-Town Chess Club at the chess-rooms of the Café Europe, in Division-street, terminated on Saturday. The prize, a gold medal, was awarded to Herr VON FRANKENBERG. This gentleman won twenty-three games of twenty-five.

The new Manhattan Market is beginning to make a great show. The walls in parts are now several feet high, and the pillars for the centre have been commenced. The work is being pushed in order to complete it by the Winter.

A beautiful grove of ailantus trees grows in Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Their foliage affords a delicious shade during the heat of Summer, and almost reconciles one to their peculiar odor.

Tin foil from papers of chewing tobacco, and feathers shed by pet birds, are carefully collected from hotels, bar-rooms and other places, for fishing-tackle, by men who make it a business.

It is fashionable, when driving out to the Central Park and Harlem-lane, to go out by the way of Lexington-avenue, over the Nicholson pavement, and returning to come down Fifth-avenue.

The Aschenbroedel Verein, an association of German musicians, was on Saturday engaged in a Summer night's festival at Terrace Garden, which was a pleasant and well patronized affair.

The German stone-cutters assembled on Saturday night at Apollo Hall, Forty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and formed a benevolent association. Mr. HENRY FALTER was chosen President.

Would not the cause of decency be subserved by the temporary incarceration of a few of the youth who practice nude-bathing along the west shore, directly under the windows of passing railway trains?

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the grocery-store of JOHN SHAY, No. 245 Liberty-street, doing slight damage to property, but SHAY was severely burned about the hands in extinguishing the flames.

Many of the inscriptions on the front of trucks, drays and other vehicles are quite amusing. On one there is a picture of a hand containing four aces, and over it is inscribed, "A square deal."

The Court-martial for the trial of First Lieut. GORDON WINSLOW, of the Eighth United States Infantry, has been postponed until the 5th of July.

By the cutting through of the Boulevard the Manhattan College building is lifted high and dry ten feet above the level of surrounding objects on an ugly eminence of solid rock.

Many of the stage lines running through Broadway employ men who walk along that avenue to prevent boys from enjoying a free ride on the steps of the stages.

The funeral of JAMES CARTY, late Deputy Sheriff, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 60 Prince-street, and was attended by a very large number of friends.

The notice "Will be closed on Monday and Tuesday" is displayed on a large number of the leading mercantile houses both up and down town.

The Orchard-street Turners left in a body Saturday forenoon to attend the Turners' annual picnic at Rochester.

Buckskin shoes, for tender feet, are for sale at all the shoe-stores, and are purchased principally by youths with base-ball proclivities.

Adjustable chairs, out of which ten distinct articles of furniture can be made, are for sale on Third-avenue.

Bean-bags and jumping-ropes are the chief sources of amusement with the girls in our public schools.

Wire quilted boots are the latest novelty in the show-case of a Broadway shoe-dealer.

The Boulevard is completed as far as One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street.

Music at Mount Morris-square at 5 P. M.

### BROOKLYN.

The Church of the Pilgrims (Rev. Dr. STORRS'), corner of Remsen and Henry streets, was filled to its utmost capacity last evening, by those desirous of listening to the farewell sermon of Rev. WM. TAYLOR, of Liverpool, who has so acceptably filled the pulpit since Dr. STORRS' absence. Before returning to England, Dr. TAYLOR will make a tour of the Canadas. The church will be closed during the remainder of the warm weather.

The corner-stone of Father P. CREIGHTON's new Chapel of Our Lady of Victory, at the intersection of Throop-avenue and McDonald-street, was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop LOUGHLIN, in presence of about 10,000 people. The new edifice will be of French Gothic style of architecture, and will cost about $25,000. The various societies present proceeded to the place without music, in accordance with the recently-issued orders of the reverend prelate of the diocese. But this did not dampen their religious fervor. More than $1,000 were collected from the Catholics present.

About 9 o'clock last night Officers NEWMAN and GREGORY, while attempting to arrest some disorderly persons on Franklin-avenue, near Bergen-street, were set upon by a band of ruffians and assaulted in a severe manner. The officers drew their pistols and were about to fire in self-defense, when several other members of the Police force came to the rescue and assisted their brethren in taking the prisoners to the Tenth Precinct Station-house without shedding blood.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached his last sermon prior to the Summer vacation, last evening, showing "how to build a manhood that will stand the test." Ten new members were admitted to the church.

At a late hour on Saturday night Capt. P. J. GLEASON, publisher of the Long Island City *News*, was arrested by United States officers on a charge of having once been the owner of an illicit distillery.

A great concourse of people visited the Irving bust yesterday afternoon. So large was the crowd at times that it was difficult for new comers to get a glimps of it.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, FRANCIS E. MALLOY, aged twenty years, residing at No. 491 Baltic-street, fell down a stairway in Sydney-place, and was killed.

A tobacco-store in Fulton-avenue has in its windows a representation of the American eagle entirely composed of cigars.

### LONG ISLAND.

The local commerce on Great South Bay has increased greatly the past few years. From Fire Island, one day last week, 100 sailing vessels were counted on the bay. A large number of these were engaged in fishing and clamming; the balance in freighting coal and wood, lumber and brick, and general merchandise. Twenty-five years ago there were less than twenty sail engaged in trade and fishing on the entire bay; now there are several hundred.

On Wednesday the work for dredging Peconic River, between Great Peconic Bay and Riverhead, will be commenced, under the supervision of Lieut. C. S. CHASE, United States Engineers. The contract for excavating has been awarded to MORRIS & BRAINARD, of Albany, at $8 71 per hour. The contract for building the Breakwater was awarded to C. C. CAMPBELL, at $2 88 per ton. WM. H. BEARD dredges for breakwater at forty-eight cents per foot. The amount appropriated by Congress was $5,000.

Fisher Island, considered a part of Suffolk County, is owned by ROBERT R. FOX, and assessed at $42,000. It has an area of 3,000 acres. According to the laws of the State, one of the Justices of the Peace and one of the Coroners of Suffolk County must reside on Fisher Island. Consequently Mr. FOX holds that position. Bradford Island, containing fourteen acres, is owned by WM. L. BREWER, and is assessed at $2,000.

During the week the large pest hole between the Flushing Depot and the street at Hunter's Point has been nearly filled in by the railroad company, and a platform erected on the east side of the depot from which trains will start, commencing on the morning of the Fourth. Trains arriving will came in on the west side of the depot.

On Saturday night, during a fit of delirium tremens, a Mrs. HARDING, wife of a laborer, attempted to drown herself and child. The woman was discovered by a passer-by, and made strong resistance against any interference. She is cared for by the Police authorities.

St. George's Church, Flushing, was yesterday closed for repairs until Sept. 1. The services will be held in the morning at the Town Hall, and evening in the chapel adjoining the church.

Rev. C. B. ELLSWORTH, of Maspeth, delivered the quarterly address before the St. George's Brotherhood, at Flushing, last evening.

### STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railroad Company's ferry-boats made several extra trips yesterday, and were well patronized, all the landing places being thronged with pleasure-seekers from the City. The travel on the railroad, also, was very large, particularly on the morning trains, which were well filled with fishermen. They visited the different stations near the Princes Bay shore where quantities of fish are taken daily.

Saturday PATRICK CROWLEY, the agent for Mr. BERGH for Richmond County, stopped a teamster named FRANK LANE, with a pair of most wretched and apparently starving horses. When ordered to stop LANE swore he would not as Mayor HALL had said BERGH had no power to compel him. The agent might follow the truck for four miles if he wanted to examine the horses. CROWLEY, being appointed by the Sheriff, did not call a policeman, but hauled the fellow down himself and compelled him to unhitch his team in spite of his "argument."

The superb fleet of the New-York Yacht Club, numbering eighteen vessels, left the anchorage off Staten Island Saturday, to participate in the regatta at Cape May, July 4.

The steam-ships *Oceanic*, *City of Brussels*, *Cimbria*, and *Wyoming*, are at anchor at the Upper Quarantine grounds.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. EDWIN A. STEVENS and family arrived at Hoboken in the Bremen steamer *Weser*, on Saturday, after a protracted stay in Europe. The ferry-boats and other craft on the river were decorated as an expression of welcome at the return of the landlady of the old STEVENS household and in memory of her late husband, the record of whose public usefulness will long be remembered.

Bishop BAYLEY yesterday morning administered the sacrament of confirmation to a large number of children at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Elizabeth. After the ceremony had been performed he proceeded to Metuchin to dedicate the new Roman Catholic Church there. Rev. Mr. SETON, of Seton Hall College, Orange, preached the dedication sermon. As a special train from Elizabeth was put on, numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to be present.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT.

*To the Ticket-holders in the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts:*

Arrangements are now fully completed for the great concerts and distribution, which will commence on July the 5th, as previously announced. In order to accommodate the greatest number of our friends, it has been deemed advisable to have the concerts in this City. Place to be announced to-morrow; $860,000 worth of the finest and most valuable diamond jewelry, warranted to be such by the largest wholesale diamond-house in the world, will be given to the ticket buyers during the series of concerts, which will continue until the entire magnificent collection is disposed of. The drawing will be conducted by a committee selected by the ticket-buyers. Tickets can be had by application to our Agents at principal hotels, and at Central Park Garden. See circulars.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway.

National Bank of the Republic, Depository.

[Advertisement.]

We have had Petersham coats and Talma cloaks, and Blucher and Wellington boots. Dickens has lent his name to collars, and even King William has given a passing notoriety to an overcoat; but there has never been any article for the head that in picturesque effect and general popularity will compare with the KNOX Hat, which, whether it be white or black, tall or round, is the very perfection of art, and entitles KNOX to be regarded not only as a skillful hatter, but as a finished artist. The KNOX Hat is a hit.

### NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Steamer | Date | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germania | July 4 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Nevada | July 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| China | July 5 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Assyria | July 5 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| City of Limerick | July 6 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| New-York | July 6 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Weser | July 8 | New-York | Bremen. |
| The Queen | July 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Paraguay | July 8 | New-York | London. |
| Oceanic | July 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Brussels | July 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Australia | July 8 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA, &C. | | | |
| San Francisco | July 6 | New-York | Bermuda. |
| Columbia | July 6 | New-York | Havana. |
| City of Merida | July 7 | New-York | Vera Cruz. |

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| Route | Closes |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 5 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

JULY 2—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—G. B. Ellery, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Blair, A. Dunn, Mr. Burrows and wife, A. Browne, J. Boice, C. H. Taft, R. G. Foster, Mr. Jenkinson, S. Wellsford, Rev. J. J. O'Brien, S. Solomon, L. S. Wells, Mr. McConnell, F. Agliony, Miss Collins, A. S. Hepps, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Sharp, wife and 4 children, Dr. Haven and wife, Mr. Kobbe, Mr. Webber and wife, C. Reifferscheid, Miss Samson, Mr. Mavs and wife, G. H. Hanon, Mr. Syme, Dr. Glenny and wife, R. Campbell, Mrs. Power, Miss Murphy, Miss J. Flood, Miss A. Flood, Miss Clifford, Mr. Parkhurst, Mr. Richards and wife, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, H. Douglas, Mrs. James and family, G. A. Burr, Rev. C. McCready, Mr. Mallory, C. Webb, C. Wiley, Mr. Dobson, T. Lloyd, J. C. Marsh, W. H. Holme, Miss Hussey, Mme. Lopez, A. Barteau, Miss Griffin, J. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, F. Collin, Master Collin, Mme. Leroy and 3 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers, Miss Heaton, J. H. Lees, Mr. Frazer, F. A. Cetty, W. Elliott, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Hardacre and 3 children, Miss Bedford, Mrs. Brandreth, infant and nurse, J. E. A. Gills, Mr. Heintze, M. H. Moore and wife, M. H. Moore, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Gumbleton, T. Brown, W. Caruthers, Mrs. Wood and 2 children, J. Jacobs, Mr. Walker and wife, T. Kemp, Mr. Moss and wife.

*In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.*—J. L. Bennett, W. F. Bowe, Sarah A. Knapp, Mrs. S. P. McCullum, W. M. Lay, T. Stone, Jr., Capt. T. Stone and wife, M. Anton, F. Smith, John Boyle, Ed. Lee, J. L. Hardee, Mrs. J. L. Hardee, 5 children and 2 nurses, D. Rosenheim, O. Chappel and wife, Mrs. J. B. Chappel and baby, C. C. Drake, wife and 2 children, D. M. Dennison, P. M. Dunn and wife, Mrs. Strail, Mrs. Cannett, Mrs. J. H. Bray and 2 children, C. C. Mitchell, James Mason, Miss M. Shear and nurse, Mr. Crane, Miss Bottsford, Miss E. Shear, John G. Nichols, H. C. Ward, B. L. Lilienthal, Miss Chappel, John D. Hopkins and 5 steerage.

JULY 2—*In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.*—Miss Brown, Mr. Pearce, wife and servant, Mr. Paxson, Mrs. Paxson, Miss Holt, Mrs. Cushman, Miss Snyder, Miss Graves, Mr. Conrad, Mr. James, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Rau, Mr. Mayer, Mr. Clack, Mr. Parsons, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Vatz, Mr. Chaney, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Avery, wife and 4 children, Miss Landell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Sniffen, Mr. Fowler, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. Obour, Mrs. Thompson and child, Sarah Jones and servant, Mrs. Howard.

JULY 2—*In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. P. W. Gibson, infant and nurse, W. N. Armstrong, Miss E. Gospil, R. R. Tanner, F. Christman, C. Mulhaussen, S. A. Pardessus, Miss E. Cromwell, Hon. J. Grimes and wife, Miss M. Mally, Joseph H. Parson, Mrs. Highton, G. Snell, Robert Nealen, R. J. Curtis, E. Edwards, J. Lake, M. B. Shipp, C. Lambert, William Payne.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:33 | Sun sets......7:34 | Moon rises..8:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:13 | Gov. Island.9:02 | Hell Gate...10:24

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 2.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool June 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 24, lat. 51, lon. 17 19, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 46 28, lon. 39, passed bark America, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York; same day, lat. 46 05, lon. 40, passed steam-ship Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 28th, lat. 44, lon. 46, passed ship American Congress, hence for London; July 2, exchanged night signals with a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool June 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 205 passengers to J. H. Sparks. June 24, no lat., &c., passed steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; July 1, no lat., &c., passed a German steamer bound E.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Ellis, Galveston June 22, and Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. June 23, 160 miles from Galveston Bar, passed bark Clara Eaton, (of Portland,) from Galveston, for Havre; 27th, Sombrero light bearing W. N. W. 12 miles, saw a United States steam frigate bound W.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Greig, Marseilles June 7, Meuton 12th, and Gibraltar 17th, with fruit and 67 passengers to Henderson Bros. July 1, off George's Shoals, passed ship Constantine, from London, for New-York.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg June 21, with mdse. and 481 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had moderate weather with much fog on the passage; June 28, lat. 48 20, lon. 49 16, passed several icebergs; no date, lat. 41 26, lon. 66 12, passed brig Attwood, (Br.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah June 29, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 1, 12 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship Rapidan, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, McCrery, New-Orleans June 25, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. June 28, off Indian Key, passed a bark bound S., showing Marryat's signal, 1st pennant, No. 9,580.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans June 24, and S. W. Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Young America, Cumming, San Francisco 86 ds., with mdse. to Geo. Howes & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific April 22, in lon. 116 W.; passed Cape Horn May 22, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic.

Ship Goschen, (N. G.,) Hever, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 315 passengers to Chas Luling & Co. Has had 1 death and 2 births on the passage; came the northern route, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and been 15 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Bark Ayr, (of Ayr,) Good, Batavia March 23, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier March 26, Cape of Good Hope May 4, St. Helena 28th, and crossed the equator June 7, in lon. 34; has had light easterly winds from the Cape.

Bark Mystic Tie, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Zaza 15 ds. with sugar to Samuel de Nisser—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had moderate weather with southerly winds.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Ryder, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar and 11 passengers to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Red Breast, (of Grimsby,) Walsh, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co. Came the northern passage, and expressed strong westerly gales to lat. 46, lon. 44, and from thence fine weather; has been 19 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Bernardo, (Dan.,) Wieddrow, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casada. Has had variable weather and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Farningham, (of London,) Swan, Auckland April 8, with mdse. to Rolph, Sterratt & Co.—vessel to J. McArthur. Passed Cape Horn May 10, and crossed the equator June 8, in lon. 34; had strong westerly gales for 8 ds. off Cape Horn, and since light winds and calms.

Bark Ueland, (Norw.,) Sallaksen, Port Talbot 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had light westerly winds and fogs, and been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark John Boulton, (of Kingston, Ja.,) Lindsay, Puerto Cabello 13 ds., with cotton, coffee, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Left no American vessels.

Brig W. Gordon, (of Pictou,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to T. C. Leary—vessel to Geo. H. Brewer. Crossed the equator May 28, in lon. 32, and had fine weather to June 24; since heavy, squally weather, during which split sails, and received some slight damage.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Pool, Rio Grande do Sul 60 ds., with hides and wool to Oelrichs & Co. Crossed the equator June 1, in lon. 35, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rivera & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather, with light southerly winds and calms.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Podger, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton, for Providence. July 1, lat. 38, lon. 74 40, spoke brig Alcair, from ——, for Philadelphia.

Brig Luian, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ross, Point-a-Pitre 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to master. Has had fine weather, with light southerly winds the entire passage; left in port brig Cora and schr. Florence, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Primus, (N. G.,) Brown, Rio Grande do Sul 46 ds., with hides to R. W. Ropes—vessel to Master. Crossed the equator June 4 in lon. 37; June 13, lat. 17 33, lon. 55 11, saw an American brig showing blue flag with letter K in center.

Brig Renshaw, Silvester, Trinidad, 16 ds., with molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to R. A. Robinson & Co. Has had light southerly winds up to Hatteras, and from thence heavy N. and N. W. winds.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Davis, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Spense, Montague & Co.—vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig C. F. Eaton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Elwood, Menton May 11, with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar May 21, and has had light westerly winds and squally weather from the Banks. June 13, lat. 37 14, lon. 45, passed a small red keg, with three pieces of board put on edgewise—supposed it to be a current buoy.

Brig Giovannina, (Ital.,) Siste, Palermo 75 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day. Passed Gibraltar May 2, and since had fine weather.

Brig Adar, (Aust.,) Weber, Seville May 8, with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Has had variable weather on the passage.

Brig Aglaia, Peterson, Omoa, Hon., 17 ds., with hides, &c., to G. Wessels. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig B. Young, Joyce, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Watauga, (of Philadelphia,) Monroe, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port brig Cora Henderson and schr. Florence Bailey, for New-York, ldg.; the schr. Charles C. Warren sld. June 16 for Baracoa, to load for New-York.

Schr. Mabel F. Staples, (of Boston,) Coffin, Matanzas 12 ds. with sugar and melado to Muller & Bastian—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had moderate weather on the passage. Left in port brig Guiding Star, for New-York in 3 ds.

Schr. E. A. de Hart, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, St. Pierre, Mart., 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Jenny, Fournier, Humacoa, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. George Washington, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin—vessel to master. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras; June 30, off Hatteras, had a gale, during which carried away head-gear, split sails, and did other damage.

Schr. Hattie E. Dodge, (of Providence,) Freeman, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Norton, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to John M. Smith & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden,) Anderson, St. Pierre, Mart., 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather, with light winds, the entire passage; June 26, lat. 27 56, lon. 67 40, spoke schr. Ceres, from Pernambuco, for Halifax.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nelson, Rio Grande do. Sul 58 ds., with hides and wool to J. A. Hersey—vessel to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the equator June 1 in lon. 34, and had fine weather almost the entire passage.

Schr. Minnie Repplier, (of Philadelphia,) Weeks, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light S. W. winds and foggy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Benjamin Reed, (of Boothbay,) Pedrick, Barbadoes 16 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight—vessel to H. H. Brown. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. G. H. Eneas, (of Nassau,) Bodi, San Salvador 10 ds., with fruit to Montell & Bartow. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Ebenezer, (of Nassau,) Lowe, San Salvador 9 ds., with fruit to Montell & Bartow. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. General Putnam, Knighton, St. Andrews via Old Providence 18 ds., with cocoa-nuts, &c., to Joseph Eneas. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds and calms.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa 9 ds. with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Sld. in co. with schr. Mary D. Leach, for New-York.

Schr. Anna Nisson, St. Andrews 23 ds., with mahogany to G. Wessels. Has had light easterly winds and calms the entire passage, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. A. F. Ames, (of Rockland,) Achorn, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co. Has had fine weather, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John Ross, (of Brookhaven,) Howell, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe—vessel to A. Abbott. Has had light winds on the passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Victor, Mahony, Para 22 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to C. Ludman & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Kelly, Humacoa, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to master.

Schr. Lookout, (of Providence,) Howes, Glace Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with 600 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer & Co.

Schr. Astrea, (of St. John, N. B.,) Henry, St. Pierre, Mart, 20 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to master. Left in port schr. America, (Br.,) refitting.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Newcomb, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Douglass & Griffin—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had fine weather, with light winds and calms, and been 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Paul Seavey, (of Bangor,) Newell, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. David Babcock, (of Stockton,) Colcord, Fajardo, P. R., 10 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Winchester and Towne.

Schr. Century, (of Jersey,) Le Moignan, Rio Janeiro May 15, with coffee to order—vessel to J. C. McArthur.

Schr. Alcora, (of East Machias,) Dennison, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, Me., 8 ds., with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. H. V. Crandall, Nelson, of and from Windsor, N. S. 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Freedom, King, of and from Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Samuel B. Miller, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Pearl, Gookin, Portland, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Sweet, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Webber, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Mahaffey, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Rogers, Fox Island, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. John Hickey, Parker, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Fannie P. Edith, Wright, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Laura Hatch, Hill, Hartford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Robinson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John H. Gould, Perry, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Gurney, Gurney, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Deputy, Sturges, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen, Searles, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Spofford, Squire, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. Barrett, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. F. G. Russell, Clark, Portland Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Equator, Ranny, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alaska, Clark, Musquash, N. B., 15 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Broadfield, Brett, St. Andrews, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fakir, Hunt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles, Sears, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albion, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. H. Pharo, Edwards, Brookhaven.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Horton's Point.

Schr. Oliver H. Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Eurotas, Hastings, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Menews, Disosway, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Garret P. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.

Schr. Maggie & Lucy, Crossman, Alexandria.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Davey, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Lebanna, Delay, James River, for Boston.

Schr. Helen H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria.

Schr. Mary Frances, Gaskill, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. R. C. Steelman, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. P. C. Schultis, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Baker, Providence.

Schr. I. H. Lockwood, Sharrott, Richmond.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Wilsey, Mystic.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ward, Milford.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Pawtucket.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Gurney, Milford.

Schr. F. Frazer, Dow, Norwalk.

Schr. D. M. French, Joyce, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Dibble, Mystic.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Robinson, Yarmouth.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Angeline, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Sea Bird, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, New-Bedford.

Schr. San Juan, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Smith, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Almon, Bacon, Crosby, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J H, Tripp, Hull, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. clear.

### Miscellaneous.

Capt. Whinerey, of the steam-ship Wyoming, which arr. Saturday night, reports as follows: June 23, 6 A. M., 200 miles W. of Fastnet, blowing fresh from N. E., sighted a vessel flying a signal of distress; immediately bore down to her, and found her to be the brig James Curtin, Capt. Sheehan, from Queenstown, for Miramichi, in ballast; Captain reported the vessel to be in a sinking condition, and requested to be taken off, with his crew, who were all exhausted from working the pumps; sent one of our life-boats, in charge of the first officer, who brought them safely on board at 8 A. M.; 24th, lat. 50 24, lon. 21 36, passed steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 49 40, lon. 25 55, passed steam-ship City of Dublin, hence for Liverpool; 26th, lat. 48, lon. 34 30, passed bark Elgin, (Br.,) hence for Stockholm; 27th, lat. 46 33, lon. 44 58, passed ship Michael Angelo, (Br.,) hence for London; July 1, 141 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2.—Arr. steam-ship Aleppo, from Liverpool; barks Johann, Maria, and Lyttleton, from New-Zealand and Holland and Antwerp, via Fayal; brig Crocus, from Mobile; Virigo, from Mobile; R. M. Hesler, from Philadelphia; M. E. Thompson, from do.; Johannes Black and Duck, from Surinam, and E. E. Potter, from St. Martins.

CHARLESTON, S. C. July 2.—Arr. schrs. J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore; Caroline Kiensle, from Philadelphia; brig L. L. Madeira, from Boston. Sld. bark Fannie, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2.—Arr. steam-ships Rapidan, from New-York; North Point, Baltimore; bark Pricella, from Callao; schrs. Guy R. Phelps, New-York, and James Young, from Gardiner, Me. Bark McGee is below.

### Spoken.

April 4, lat. 23 45, lon. 89 26 E., ship Earimina, (Dutch,) from Iloilo, for Falmouth, 38 ds. out.

May 1, lat. 35 09 S., lon. 22 45 E., ship Zannstrom, (Dutch,) bound N.

May 4, off the Cape of Good Hope, ship Danube, (Br.,) from Colombo, for London, 52 ds. out.

May 8, lat. 31 S., lon. 14 17 E., bark Marie, (Fr.,) from Corina, for Marseilles, 64 ds. out.

May 6, lat. 29 52 S., lon. 14 43 E., bark Pauline, (N. G.,) from Batavia, for Amsterdam, 63 ds. out.

May 11, lat. 29 S., lon. 14 32 E., bark Condor, (N. G.,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 69 ds. out.

May 12, lat. 29 S., lon. 6 E., ship Canning, (Br.,) from Colombo, for London, 65 ds. out.

May 20, lat. 22 40 S., lon. 6 E., bark Civiale, (N. G.,) from Rangoon, for London, 81 ds. out.

June 7, lat. 2 50 N., lon. 25 30 W., bark Linda, (Br.,) bound S.

June 12, lat. 8 14 N., lon. 30 40 W., schr. Active, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro, for Falmouth, 23 ds. out.

June 29, lat. 34, lon. 73, brig Chas. A. Hore, hence for Crab Island.

June 30, lat. 40 30, lon. 70, by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13, bark Vesta, from Liverpool to New-Haven.

June 13, in lon. 43 30, May 21, lat 56 33, S. lon. 72, ship Frederick Tudor, from San Francisco for Liverpool.

### Foreign Ports.

BARBADOS, June 16.—In port, bark James Welch, hence, discd.; brig Gem, for New-York, ldg.; schrs. Eveline, for New-York, to sail June 15; Zeta Psi, for New-York, ldg.; G. W. Godrey, hence, discg.

SYDNEY, June 20.—In port, barks J. Tucker, for New-York in 14 ds.; Snowdon, for do. in 10 ds.; Ocean Eagle, for Boston in 15 ds.

HUMACOA, June 20.—In port, bark Florence Peters, for New-York in 8 ds.; brig John Wesley, for Baltimore in 20 ds.

FINE BRONZES,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

Perseus and Andromeda,

BY L. MEGOIRE.

Dido and Ascanius,

BY DUMAIGE.

BIRDS,

BY PAUTROT AND MOIGNIEZ.

CLOCK SETS,

XVITH CENTURY STYLE.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

WOOD & MANN,

UTICA

STEAM-ENGINE CO.,

UTICA, N. Y., AND NO. 42 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED........$330,000

STEAM-ENGINES OF ALL KINDS FROM 4 TO 500 HORSE-POWER,

BOILERS OF THE VARIOUS STYLES,

CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS WITH SCREW OR LEVER SETS,

HEAVY OR LIGHT SHAFTING AND PULLIES, ALL OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We are now receiving at our New-York house, direct from our factory, the largest assortment of engines and machinery ever offered in this market.

Parties have the same advantages at our New-York house as at our factory.

DEAL DIRECT WITH THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE AGENT'S COMMISSIONS.

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WORKS, UTICA, N. Y.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE THEORY OF THE WALTHAM WATCH MANUFACTURE HAS ALWAYS BEEN IMPREGNABLE. THE HAND-MADE WATCH HAD RECOMMENDATIONS AS LONG AS MACHINERY WAS IMPERFECT, AND THE AVERAGE OF SKILLED LABOR LOW. BUT GOOD WATCHES, MADE BY HAND, WERE ALWAYS HIGH-PRICED; THOSE LOWER IN PRICE WERE INFERIOR IN FINISH, AND ALMOST WORTHLESS. THE APPLICATION OF MACHINERY GOT RID OF BOTH THESE DRAWBACKS. IT CHEAPENED THE COST OF THE HIGHER GRADES, AND IMPROVED THE QUALITY OF THE LOWER GRADES. IT THUS FOR THE FIRST TIME BROUGHT GOOD TIME-KEEPERS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

THE EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD OF THE MACHINE-MADE WATCH IS NOW IN THE PAST. THERE WERE DIFFICULTIES TO BE SURMOUNTED, PREJUDICES TO BE OVERCOME. THE ATTAINMENT OF THE REQUISITE PERFECTION IN MACHINERY INVOLVED LONG DELAYS. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REQUISITE SKILL WAS NECESSARILY SLOW. THE WALTHAM WATCH IS NOW, HOWEVER, AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS. IT RUNS WITH THE GREATEST ACCURACY. IT WEARS WELL. THE LONGER IT IS WORN THE MORE IT IS LIKED; AND THE FACILITY WITH WHICH, IN THE EVENT OF ACCIDENT, IT IS REPAIRED, OBVIATES AN OBJECTION WHICH IS FELT TOWARD OTHER WATCHES. AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AND SKILL HAVE PROVED THEIR ABILITY TO COMPETE WITH THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP OF HAND LABOR IN THE OLD WORLD.

THE WALTHAM WATCH IS THE CHEAPEST WATCH IN THE MARKET. COMPARING QUALITY WITH QUALITY, IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS TO PRICE. THE FINER QUALITIES ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST IMPORTED, AND THE PRICE IS ON THE AVERAGE TWENTY PER CENT. LESS. THE ORDINARY QUALITIES SO MUCH SURPASS ALL ORDINARY IMPORTED WATCHES AS TO RENDER COMPARISON OF PRICES IMPOSSIBLE. IN INTRINSIC CHEAPNESS—THAT IS, ESTIMATING PRICE ACCORDING TO VALUE—THE WALTHAM WATCH HAS NO COMPETITOR.

TASTES VARY AND FASHIONS CHANGE. WHILE KEEPING CONSTANTLY IN VIEW THE ONE ESSENTIAL OF A GOOD WATCH, THE WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY AIMS AT SATISFYING THE VARIOUS TASTES IN RESPECT OF SIZE, SHAPE AND FINISH. NEW STYLES ARE BROUGHT OUT CONTINUALLY—NEW AS TO BOTH MOVEMENT AND EXTERIOR. AMONG THE LATEST NOVELTIES ARE THE "CRESCENT-STREET" FULL-PLATE WATCH, SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED TO RAILWAY ENGINEERS AND CONSTANT TRAVELERS, AND A SMALL WATCH INTENDED MORE ESPECIALLY FOR YOUNG PERSONS. THE LATTER IS OFFERED AT A VERY LOW PRICE. THE OTHER—THE "CRESCENT-STREET" WATCH—IS MADE WITH OR WITHOUT STEM-WINDING AND SETTING ATTACHMENT, AND IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY MAKER. IT EMBRACES THE BEST RESULTS OF MANY YEARS' STUDY AND EXPERIENCE, AND IS COMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF TRAVELERS AND BUSINESS MEN WHO HAVE NEED OF A WATCH THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON UNDER ALL CONDITIONS. A THIRD NOVELTY IS INTENDED MORE PARTICULARLY FOR FOREIGN MARKETS, WHERE IT WILL STAND COMPETITION WITH THE SMALL ENGLISH OR THE LIGHT SWISS WATCH. OF THESE AND ALL ITS OTHER GRADES, THE WALTHAM COMPANY CHALLENGES EXAMINATION. THE DEMAND FOR ITS WATCHES WIDENS WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCE.

FOR SALE BY ALL JEWELERS. NO WATCHES RETAILED BY THE COMPANY.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, INQUIRE OR ADDRESS

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

General Agents, No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.